THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

VOL XI—No 80. PHILADELPHIA, FRIDAY, APRIL 2, 1869. DOUBLE SHEET—THREE CENTS.

FIRST EDITION

CUBA.

Important Correspondence Between the Insurgent General and Captain-General Dulce.

The following important letters have just been translated. They are remarkable as illustrating the position taken by Captain-General Dulce towards the insurgents:—

HAVANA, Jan. 14.—Senor Don Carlos Manuel de Cespedes—Dear Sir:—Anxious as I am that the war which is destroying all the elements of wealth which exist in this privileged island should cease, I have authorized Don Francisco Tamayo Hertes, who is the bearer of my instructions, to seek a conference with you.

It is sad to see so much blood flowing on account of this fratricidal strife, and I should be pleased if a mutually honorable plan could be agreed upon tending to the return to this Spanish province of that tranquillity which it so sorely needs. Accept the assurances of my sincere consideration. DOMINGO DULCE.

GEN. HEADQUARTERS, OJO DE AGUA DE LOS MELONES January 28, 1869.—To His Excellency Senor Don Domingo Dulce:—Sir: I am in receipt of the letter which your Excellency was pleased to address to me by hands of Senor Don Francisco Tamayo Hertes, who, together with Messrs. Joaquim Oro and Jose Ramirez Vila, has arrived here authorized by your Excellency to enter upon a conference with me.

I deplore as much as your Excellency the destruction of all the elements of wealth existing in this privileged island through the effects of the war which the Liberators of Cuba are waging; but it is not my fault, your Excellency, if at the present time a war of extermination is declared against us for the only reason that we have raised on our native soil the banner of liberty. I have already resorted to every means for the purpose of avoiding reprisals, but the Spanish chiefs who have been, and still are, operating in this department and in the Central, in their vanity and unqualified pride, have absolutely ignored my communications and persisted in burning everything in their way, destroying plantations, slaughtering domestic animals, and leaving their carcasses upon the highways, and even capturing our women and children. We have met these acts by setting fire with our own hands to our own homes, to show men who have no regard whatever for the practices which in all places govern civilized warfare that we shall spare no sacrifice to secure the desired end of the campaign we have entered upon. I repeat, therefore, that neither myself nor the army which I command is to be blamed if the Cuban revolution shall destroy the elements of wealth possessed by this country.

I have conferred with the above-named gentlemen, by whom I have been made aware of the instructions which you gave them, but at the very time we were having the interview I received information from Graimaro that some mobilized volunteers, at the Casino Campestre del Camaguey, had assassinated the distinguished and brave citizen, General Augusto Arango, who had gone there with a flag of truce. This scandalous act naturally produced the most intense excitement in our midst, and has set every patriot against entering into any treaty with the Government which your Excellency represents.

Nevertheless I shall call together the military and civil chiefs of this republic, and after having the opinion of all upon the subject of your communication, shall forward to your Excellency a decisive answer to the same.

I have the honor, etc.,
CARLOS MANUEL DE CESPEDES.

A MURDERER'S CONFESSION.

How he Assassinated a Clergyman.

At Little Rock, Arkansas, on the 25th of March, a negro, named Major Tatum, was hung for the murder of Rev. J. H. Merrill, a respected citizen of Conway county, in that State. Just before he was led out to the gallows, he made the following confession:—

I will be twenty-two years old in August next. I was born in Alabama, and came to Arkansas in my youth; was sold to William B. Tatum, in El Dorado, Union county. In December and portion of January last I worked on the farm for a colored man who lived near Lewisburg, and was on my road to Little Rock when I met Merrill, some six miles north of this place, on the Fort Smith road. It was quite dark and raining. He was fixing to camp all night on the road side. I hailed him and asked him if he had any fire. He said "No. but I have some matches; come and stay with me to-night." He handed me the axe—the one I killed him with—and said, "Cut some wood, and let's have a fire and some supper." I fed the horses. We then had supper. He gave me two drinks of whisky, a cup of coffee, a biscuit and some bacon. Soon after supper Merrill was counting up how much money he had spent in Little Rock, and made the calculation as to how much money he had on hand, and then counted and dried it before the fire. This was the first I knew he had money. We laid down about 8 o'clock, but I did not go to sleep—could not—was thinking about the money he had all the time. He slept very sound. I lay on the wagon cover and Merrill on the quilts. It was raining tolerably hard about 4 o'clock Sunday morning. Two white men and one black man stopped at the camp, but only stayed a few minutes; the white men were hunting some stolen horses. Merrill gave them a drink of whisky, and then went back to bed. They had been gone about half an hour when I called to Merrill several times to see whether he was awake or not. He did not answer. I then concluded to kill him and take his money. I found the axe under the wagon, which was a few feet from where I lay. The first blow I struck him I aimed a little too high, and he got up nearly on his feet, when I struck him the second time. He fell in the direction of the fire and hallooed O Lord! and turned over on his back. I then struck him three more very hard knocks. Indeed, I don't know how many times I did hit him, as I was badly frightened. I then went through his pockets, taking his pocket-book, money, knife and several other things of little value. I then straightened him out on the wagon cover and covered him up carefully, as I was afraid some blood would get on my clothes. Then I took the best horse and came to Huntersville. I arrived there about 5 o'clock on Sunday morning, 31st January, 1869. When I left Merrill he was not dead, and made considerable noise; but I was satisfied he could not live long. I came over to Little Rock the first trip the ferry boat made on Sunday morning, and did not return until late in the evening. I felt very uneasy all day Sunday. Could hear on every corner that a man had been murdered and robbed on the other side of the river.

THE EUROPEAN MARKETS.

By Atlantic Cable.

This Morning's Quotations.

LONDON, April 2—A. M.—Consols 92⅝ for money and 92⅝ for account. U. S. 5-20s, 83¼. American stocks dull; Erie, 24⅝; Illinois Central, 96½; Great Western, 31.

LIVERPOOL, April 2—A. M.—Cotton dull at 12½d. for middling uplands; and 12⅝d. for middling Orleans. Sales to-day estimated at 8000 bales. Sales of the week have been 81,000 bales, of which 9900 were for export and 7000 for speculation. Stock in port, 236,000 bales, of which 108,000 are American.

Corn, 30s. 6d. for new.

Stock Quotations by Telegraph—1 P. M.

Glendinning, Davis & Co. report through their New York house the following:—

N.Y.Cent. R.	159¾	West. Union Tel.	39
N. Y. and Erie R.	33⅝	Cleve. & Toledo R.	98¼
Ph. and Rea. R.	91	Toledo & Wabash	66⅝
Mich. S.and N.I. R.	95½	Mil. & St. Paul R.c.	70½
Cle. and Pitt. R.	86½	Mil. & St. Paul R.p.	79½
Chi. and N.W.com.	84⅜	Adams Express	57½
Chi. and N.W.pref.	93½	Wells, Fargo	30⅜
Chi. and R. I.	127½	United States	56
Pitts. F. W.&Chi. R.	122½	Tennessee 6s, new	64
Pacific Mail Steam.	89⅝	Gold	131⅝

Market unsettled.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

OFFICE OF THE EVENING TELEGRAPH, Friday, April 2, 1869.

Our local Money market is not in a very comfortable condition, business men, and borrowers generally, feeling the stringency which has prevailed during the week. In this respect, however, we have little cause to complain, for the pressure for money has been more severe in New York and other seaboard cities than with us. The rates for loans have been the worst feature in our local market, and have restricted the demand to absolute wants. The effect on the spring trade has been very serious and unless there is a speedy "let up" in the rates the consequences will be still more so. It is impossible for our business men to pay for money rates which will eat up the entire profits of their labor and enterprise; and they therefore prefer to suspend their usual operations until capital is more accessible than at present.

We have no change to note to-day, except that the market is less active. Call loans are made at 7@8 per cent. on Governments, and at 8@9 per cent. on miscellaneous securities. Prime business paper passed current at a wide range of figures, which depended upon the way in which it was pressed for sale.

The Stock market was moderately active, but prices were unsettled. In State loans there were sales of the first series at 102 and the second do. at 104⅝. City sixes were steady at 100⅞ for the new, and 98½ bid for the old certificates. The Lehigh Gold Loan was strong, selling as high as 92⅞. Governments were dull but rather firmer.

Reading Railroad was inactive at a decline, selling at 45½. Penna. Railroad was rather better, and sales were reported as high as 59. Camden and Amboy Railroad was taken at 123, 54½, was bid for Lehigh Valley Railroad. 54¼ for Mine Hill Railroad, and 33¼ for Catawissa Railroad preferred.

Canal stocks were not much sought after. 30 was offered for Lehigh Navigation, and 12⅝ for Susquehanna.

In Coal stocks the only transaction was in Big Mountain at 5⅞. 4⅞ was offered for New York and Middle, and 5½ for Fulton.

Mechanics' Bank changed hands at 30⅞.

Passenger Railway stocks attracted but little attention. 41½ was bid for Second and Third, 38 for Green and Coates, and 12 for Hestonville.

—The Pennsylvania Railroad Company gives notice that all stockholders registered on the books of the company on the 30th of April, 1869, will be entitled to subscribe for 25 per cent. of their interest in new stock at par, as follows:—50 per cent. at the time of subscription between the 15th day of May, 1869, and 30th day of June, 1869, and 50 per cent. between the 15th day of November, 1869, and the 31st day of December, 1869. Every stockholder holding less than four shares shall be entitled to subscribe for one share, and those holding more than a multiple of four shares shall be entitled to an additional share.

PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES TO-DAY

Reported by De Haven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third street

FIRST BOARD.

$100 City 6s, New......100¾	9 sh C & Am......ls.123
$2000 do..........2d..100⅞	10 sh Penna....s2wn. 58⅝
$1400 do..........b5.100⅞	100 do.....s5wn. 58⅜
$18000 do..........ls.100⅞	12 do.............. 58⅜
$500 Pa 6s, 1 series.....102	20 do.............. 58⅝
$1000 do...2 ser.......105¾	200 do.............. 58⅝
$3000 do 2 se...c..104⅝	20 sh Mech Bk........ 30⅞
$8000 do..1 ser......102	100 sh Read.....25&int.. 45½
$600 City 6s, Old....... 98	100 do.........s10.. 45⅜
$1000 Sch N 6s, '82.b5.. 65½	100 do.........c.. 45½
$5000 Leh 6s, gold l..c. 92⅞	100 do............ 45⅜
$5000 do .... b30.. 92⅞	100 do....b5&in.. 45⅜
$800 Leh RR ln....... 85	100 sh Big Mount.b60. 5⅞
$400 do........... 85	

—Narr & Ladner, Stock Exchange Brokers, No. 30 S. Third street, report this morning's gold quotations as follows:—

10·00 A. M.	132	10·40 A. M.	131⅞
10·01 "	131⅞	11·04 "	131⅞
10·30 "	131⅞	11·20 "	131⅞
10·31 "	131⅞	11·35 "	131⅞
10·35 "	131⅞	11·55 "	131⅞

—Messrs. De Haven & Brother, No. 40 South Third street, report the following rates of exchange to-day at 1 P. M.:—U. S. 6s of 1881, 114⅞@115¼; do. 1862, 117⅞@118; do., 1864, 113⅛@113⅜; do., 1865, 115⅛@115⅜; do., 1865, new, 112⅛@112⅜; do., 1867, new, 112⅛@112⅜; do., 1868, 112⅞@113; do., 5s, 10-40s, 104⅞@105⅛; do. 30-year 6 per cent. Cy., 104⅛@104⅜; Due Compound Interest Notes, 19¼; Gold, 131⅞@132; Silver, 125⅛@126⅛.

—Messrs. Jay Cooke & Co. quote Government securities, etc., as follows:—U. S. 6s of 1881, 115⅛@115⅜; 5-20s of 1862, 117⅞@118; 5-20s, 1864, 113⅛@113⅞; 5-20s, Nov., 1865, 115⅛@115⅜; July, 1865, 112⅛@112⅜; do., 1867, 112⅛@112⅜; do. 1868, 112⅞@112⅞; 10-40s, 104⅞@105⅛. Gold, 131½. Pacifics, 104@104½.

Philadelphia Trade Report.

FRIDAY, April 2.—There is a steady demand from the home consumers for the better grades of spring wheat family, but winter wheat Flour is very dull at our quotations; sales of 600 barrels at $5 25@5·50 for superfine; $6@6·50 for extras; $6 50@7·25 for Iowa, Wisconsin, and Minnesota extra family; $7@9 50 for Pennsylvania and Ohio do. do.; and $9 75@12 for fancy brands, according to quality. Rye Flour commands $7 50@8 ℔ barrel. Nothing doing in Corn Meal.

There is not much activity in the Wheat market, but prices are well sustained; sales of red at $1·60@1·65; amber at $1·70@1·85; and white at $1·75@1·95 for common and prime. Rye is steady, with sales of 1000 bushels Western at $1 50. Corn is quiet, but prices are stronger; sales of yellow at 85@86c.; and Western mixed at 82@83c. Oats are selling at 73@75c. for Western, and 60@68c. for Pennsylvania. 1000 bushels New York Barley Malt sold at $25.

Seeds—Cloverseed is less active and drooping; sales at $9 50@9 75, and from second hands at $10. Timothy is held at $3·35@ $3 62½. Flaxseed is wanted by the crushers at $2·65@2 70.

Bark—In the absence of sales we quote No. 1 Quercitron at $53 ℔ ton.

Whisky is held firmly at $1 ℔ gallon, tax paid.

LATEST SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

For additional Marine News see Inside Pages.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

SAN FRANCISCO, April 2.—Arrived, ship Annie M. Small, from New York. Cleared, ships Young America, for New York, taking 39,000 sacks of wheat; Akbar, for Hong Kong. Sailed, ships Alice M. Minot, for Victoria and Mary E. Packer, for Guaymas.

PORT OF PHILADELPHIA..........APRIL 2.

STATE OF THERMOMETER AT THE EVENING TELEGRAPH OFFICE.

7 A. M..........50 | 11 A. M..........53 | 2 P. M..........56

CLEARED THIS MORNING.

Brig Isola, Cables, Cardenas, S. L. Merchant & Co.
Schr A. Tirrell, Atwood, Boston, D. Cooper.
Schr Gen. Grant, Colbourn, Richmond, do.

ARRIVED THIS MORNING.

Steamship Pioneer, Wiltbank, 60 hours from Wilmington, N. C., with cotton, naval stores, etc., to Philadelphia and Southern Mail Steamship Co. 1st inst., 8 A. M., off Indian river, passed a light barquentine at anchor; 9 A. M., off the Capes, passed a barque, an herm brig, and four schooners beating in, wind N.NW. Below the Brandywine, passed barques Union, Sarah A. Staples, and an unknown barque, bound up. Below the Ledge, passed barque Andaman, an Italian barque, and twelve schooners, beating up.

Brig Lena Thurlow, Corbett, 9 days from Matanzas, with molasses to Thos. Wattson & Sons.

Brig James Baker, Phelan, 6 days from Cardenas with molasses to E. C. Knight & Co.

Brig Emily Fisher, Clark, 14 days from Trinidad, with molasses to Geo. C. Carson & Co.

Brig Mary A. Thompson, Bunker, 10 hours from Leesburg, N. J., in ballast to J. E. Bazley & Co. Towed up by tug Fred. Kopp. The M. A. T. has been thoroughly overhauled and repaired, after having been ashore.

Schr Margy, McFadden, 9 days from Sagua, with 250 hhds and 142 bxs. sugar to Dallett & Son.

Steamer Monitor, Jones, 24 hours from New York, with mdse. to W. M. Baird & Co.

Correspondence of the Philadelphia Exchange.

LEWES, Del., March 31—6 P. M.—Barques Urda, from London; Sarah A. Staples, from Sagua; brigs Nellie Mowe, from London; Emily Fisher, from Trinidad; Loch Lomond, from Cardenas; and three barques names not known, all for Philadelphia, arrived at the Breakwater to-day, and are detained by head winds. JOSEPH LAFETRA.

MEMORANDA.

Steamship Volunteer, Jones, hence, at New York yesterday.

Brig C. T. Tompkins, Taylor, hence for Halifax, sailed from Holmes' Hole 31st ult.

Schr Hazleton, Smith, hence, at New York yesterday.

Schr Clara Merrick, Montgomery, hence for Lynn, sailed from Holmes' Hole 31st ult.

SECOND EDITION

LATEST BY TELEGRAPH.

The Philadelphia Custom House Appraisership.

President Grant and the Civil Tenure Bill—Advices from Admiral Hoff—Spanish Insults to America.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

The Cuban Insurrection—Advices from Admiral Hoff—Spanish Insults to America and England.

WASHINGTON, April 2.—The Navy Department is in receipt of despatches from Admiral Hoff, commanding the North Atlantic squadron.

On the 21st of March there was considerable excitement in Havana, caused by the departure of two hundred and fifty political prisoners for Fernando Po. A quarrel ensued between the soldiers and citizens, when several of the latter were killed.

A proclamation was issued on the 4th of March by the Captain-General of Cuba relative to blockade-runners, or vessels seized in Spanish waters, or upon the free seas with cargoes of men, of arms, and of munitions of war, or of materials that may in any way contribute to promote or foment the insurrection in the provinces. Whatever may be the point of their procedure and destination, they will be considered as enemies to the Spanish territory, and treated as pirates. All persons who shall be apprehended in such vessels will be immediately shot.

Admiral Hoff sends an account of the capture of the ship Mary Powell, of New York, by the Spanish authorities, which is regarded as an insult to both American and British flags, the being, at the time of her capture, under the protection of the latter. She was taken to Havana. The Admiral says he will fully investigate the matter.

President Grant and the Civil Tenure Bill.

Although the Tenure-of-Office act as amended was laid before the President yesterday, he has not up to this time signed it. There is little doubt, however, but that he will sign it to-day. It is understood that the Attorney-General is not pleased with the law as it now stands, he having been in favor of total repeal. The matter will probably be submitted to the Cabinet, after which the President will append his signature.

Lorin Blodgett and the Appraisership of the Philadelphia Custom House.

The contest for this position still progresses, the chances of D. J. Cochran being the most prominent. One of the applicants for the office has a petition, which is to be laid before President Grant, signed by some of the largest wholesale dealers and shipping merchants in your city, such as E. C. Knight & Co., James Watson & Sons, F. & E. B. Orne, Bernadou & Bro., S. & W. Welsh *et al.* The petitioners urge the removal of Mr. Blodgett, charging him not only with being incompetent, but with unfair rulings and decisions, but more especially in reference to the Cabada case.

FROM THE WEST.

Fight with the Indians at Fort Ellis—The Soldiers Retreat.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

ST. LOUIS, April 2.—The latest news from Fort Ellis represents the recent fight with the Indians there as being a desperate affair. The Indians engaged were Sioux. They had splendid animals and fought bravely, capturing a large number of cattle on Shields river. Our force being small, had to retreat with a loss of two men, who were horribly scalped. A Mr. Tiscan was attacked by fifteen Indians seventy-five miles from Fort Howe, and, with a revolver, defended himself, killing four redskins and wounding one. He escaped unhurt.

The Erie Directors Try to Gain Possession of Branch Lines.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

CINCINNATI, April 2.—A safe belonging to the Erie Railroad Company arrived in this city yesterday morning. Some officials of the Broad-gauge Road also appeared in the city, and tendered the officers of the Cincinnati, Hamilton, and Dayton Road $500,000 of the Boston, Hartford and Erie Railroad bonds, also $150,000 in greenbacks, for the office, furniture, etc., and meeting the requirements of the lease in every particular; all of which was declined.

Indian Raids on the Settlements.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

OMAHA, April 2.—The Indians made a raid on Scipio, 230 miles south of here, on Saturday last, and captured 100 head of stock. No persons were killed.

FROM SAN FRANCISCO.

Rich Silver Mines Developed.

SAN FRANCISCO, April 1.—There are new and rich developments in the silver mining region, and the people are flocking there in great numbers. From 10,000 to 15,000 are already located there. The stormy weather continues, and the roads are almost impassable. The whole distance between Elko and Hamilton is lined with stalled teams and wagons, loaded with merchandise, nearly buried in mud.

Pneumonia prevails to an alarming extent, and several cases of small-pox are reported at Hamilton.

Indian Depredations and Murders.

The Indians in the neighborhood are becoming hostile. It is suggested that if the military authorities would establish a post on Snake or White river, very many lives would be saved during the approaching summer.

A band of Indians recently attacked a party of prospectors near Snake Mountain, and killed and scalped two of them, and captured their camp.

The English Squadron.

Admiral Hastings has received orders from England to leave Victoria immediately for Valparaiso, with his iron-clad frigate.

About 250,000 acres of Government land were sold during March, at the land office at Visalia, California.

Mining News.

Silver mines have been discovered in the mountains near Sonoma, about 70 miles from San Francisco, and the people are rushing thither, and the claims are being rapidly staked off. A meeting has been held to form district mining laws.

The most severe shock of earthquake since October last, occurred this evening at 5·45. As far as ascertained, there has been no damage to buildings. The people are somewhat alarmed.

FORTY-FIRST CONGRESS—First Session.

Senate.

WASHINGTON, April 2.—Mr. Howard presented a resolution of the Legislature of Michigan in favor of the construction of a ship canal to connect the St. Lawrence with Lake Champlain.

Messrs. Sumner and Wilson presented petitions for the removal of political disabilities, which were referred to the committee on the subject.

Mr. Drake presented a protest of loyal men of Kentucky, protesting against the removal of the political disabilities of Kentucky Rebels. Referred to the Committee on Political Disabilities.

Mr. Rice, from the Committee on the Pacific Railroad, reported and recommended the passage of a bill to extend the time for the construction of the first section of the Little Rock and Fort Smith Railroad, and asked for immediate consideration, but objection was made.

House of Representatives.

Mr. Finckelnburg introduced a bill to prevent vexatious land litigation, etc. Referred to the Judiciary Committee.

Mr. Ferry presented a resolution of the Michigan Legislature relating to Indian reservations and to navigation between the United States and Canada.

Mr. Logan, from the Committee on Military Affairs, reported a joint resolution authorizing the Secretary of War to contract for the purchase or lease of a suitable building or buildings in New York, for the use of the several staff departments of the army as offices and store-rooms, provided that he can thereby effect a saving to the Government. Passed.

Also, the Senate joint resolution relating to Government buildings at Fort Totten, Dacotah Territory. Passed with an amendment.

Mr. Washburn (Wis.), from the Committee on Appropriations, reported the River and Harbor Appropriation bill, which was made the special order for to-morrow.

Mr. Hopkins introduced a bill for improving the Washington Canal. Referred to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

Mr. Cessna, from the Committee on Elections, made a report on the contested election case from the Third Congressional district of South Carolina, that J. L. Hoag is *prima facie* entitled to the seat, and gave notice that he would ask action by the House next Tuesday.

The House then resumed the consideration of the contested election case from the Twenty-first Congressional district of Pennsylvania the report of the committee being that John Covode is *prima facie* entitled to the seat.

FROM NEW ENGLAND.

Incendiarism in Biddeford, Maine.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

BIDDEFORD, Maine, April 2.—This city was visited last night with a series of disastrous fires. The first destroyed a stable and outbuildings, together with their contents, belonging to G. L. Foss. The second entirely consumed a barn owned by George Scott, on Green street. The third was the burning of a pile of lumber in the rear of the city buildings, which was extinguished with slight damage. All of these fires were supposed to be the work of an incendiary, and nothing but a calm night and the almost superhuman efforts of the gallant firemen saved the city from a great conflagration.

Evening Report of European Markets

By Atlantic Cable.

LONDON, April 2—P. M.—Consols 92⅞ for money, and 92⅞@93 for account. United States Five-twenties, 83¼. Stocks quiet; Illinois Central, 96½.

LIVERPOOL, April 2—P. M.—Cotton unchanged. Stock afloat, bound to this port, 450,000 bales, of which 160 000 are American. Bacon, 62s. 6d. Petroleum, 1s. 9d. for refined. Tallow, 45s. 6d.

LIVERPOOL, April 2—P. M.—The trade report is unfavorable. Yarns and fabrics are dull. Flour easier, at 23s. Wheat, 9s. 9d. for California white; and 11s. for red Western. Corn, 30s. for new.

HAVRE, April 2.—Cotton quiet at 145½ for low middlings afloat.

FRANKFORT, April 2.—United States 5 20s firm at 87⅛.

QUEENSTOWN, April 2.—Arrived, steamship Erin, from New York.

Markets by Telegraph.

NEW YORK, April 2—Cotton steady; 800 bales sold at 28¼c. Flour dull and lower; State, $5·80@7·15; Ohio, $6·50@7·75; Western, $5 65@8; Southern, $6 60@12; California, $7 15@10·50. Wheat dull and declined 1@2c.; sales of 4000 bush.; white California, $2·67½. Corn firm; sales of 30,000 bush. at 89@90c. Oats active; sales of 41,000 bush. at 75½@77½c. Beef quiet. Pork heavy new mess. $31·37½@31·50. Lard heavy at 18½@18⅞c. Whisky dull.

NEW YORK, April 2.—Stocks dull and unsettled. Gold, 131⅞. Exchange, 107¾; 5-20s, 1862, 117¾; do. 1864, 113⅝; do. 1865, 115⅜; new, 112⅝; 1867, 112⅝; 10-40s, 105; Virginia 6s, 60½; Missouris, 86⅞; Canton Co., 58½; Cumberland preferred, 38; New York Central, 147⅞; Reading, 90⅞; Hudson River, 138; Michigan Central, 118; Michigan Southern, 95; Cleveland and Pittsburg, 86; Chicago and Rock Island, 125; Pittsburg and Fort Wayne, 122⅞.

BALTIMORE, April 2—Cotton quiet and nominally 28½c. Flour dull and weak. The receipts of grain are very light, and prices are almost nominal. Wheat dull and prices unchanged. Mixed Corn, 84@86c.; yellow, 87c. Oats, 60@65c. Rye $1·50. Pork quiet at $32·50. Bacon firm; rib sides 16¾@17; clear do 17¼@18c.; shoulders, 14½@15c. Hams 20@21c. Lard quiet at 20c.

SAN FRANCISCO, April 1.—Flour dull at $4 50@5·50. Wheat—Sales of shipping at $1·62½; choice, $1·65. Legal-tenders, 77¾.

SUMNER.

His Opposition to the Alabama Claims Treaty.

There is a great anxiety in all circles to see the speech which Mr. Sumner has prepared to deliver in Executive session against the Alabama treaty. This speech is about finished, and the Senator's friends say he considers it the greatest effort of his life. Some of the strongest points of it having been made public, much to Mr. Sumner's annoyance, he insists that it is a most pacific speech, while at the same time it takes "high ground."

The "high ground" consists in saying plainly to England that she is indebted to the United States for ships destroyed, for years of commerce swept away, for heavy bills incurred in maintaining an immense blockade, for troubles and damages along the Canadian frontier, and more than all, and worse than all, the prolongation of the war and the consequent expenses in life and treasure. The pacific part, so far as can be learned, consists in saying to Great Britain:—These things are plain, they need no proof, and the way to settle it all is to sit down in a friendly spirit and agree upon fair terms based on the above admissions.

There is no concealing the fact that several questions are creating anxiety at the English legation now. The most prominent of these is the settlement of the Alabama claims, and in this connection both the position of Mr. Sumner and the known agreement between the points as above given from his speech and the views of President Grant have entirely dispelled any idea of settlement upon any such basis as proposed by Reverdy Johnson.

To complicate this, the increasing interest, both here and in Canada, in the question of annexation, looms up as a question soon to assume a definite character and purpose, and to rally a strong party in the Provinces.

There seems to be a general belief among the representatives of foreign powers that the present administration will be marked by a very positive foreign policy, and that before it is ended there will be important changes in the relation of our Northern and Southern neighbors in the United States.—*Wash. Cor. Cincinnati Gazette.*

Our President.

Relative to the Tenure-of-Office law President Grant recently said to a visitor:—

"The law was passed to meet an extraordinary emergency. Good men were being displaced by bad men. The law that then protected the good now protects the bad. I can remove only by making up a case. This is difficult. While we may know that a man is unfit for the place he holds, it may be, and is generally, impossible to make proof. This I am called upon to do, or leave the incumbent in."

"We recognize the fact, Mr. President," said the gentleman, "that in your hands the patronage would be safe. But may not the time come when a bad President will require a like restraint?"

"Such a case," responded the President, "is not likely to occur again in a hundred years."

"But should it occur?"

"Then re-enact your law."

"Certainly, if we can be assured of the two-thirds to pass it over the President's veto, and that may not occur again in five hundred years."

"Very well, then, I shall enforce the law."—*Wash. Cor. Cincinnati Commercial.*

LABOR AND WAGES.

Letter from Hon. David A. Wells, Special Commissioner of the Revenue, to Hon. William D. Kelley—Past and Present Condition of the Working Classes—The Country's Experience.

WASHINGTON, March, 1869.—To Hon. W. D. Kelley, M. C.—Sir:—I have to acknowledge the receipt of a copy of a speech delivered by you in the House of representatives, February 4, 1869, "on the report of the Special Commissioner of the Revenue," in which you charge that the Commissioner has attempted to sustain the statements therein contained by "doctored," "manufactured," "garbled," "marshalled," or, in other words, "artfully arranged figures," in such a manner as to produce the effect of a positive falsehood; and, to substantiate the charges thus made, you subsequently submit what you are pleased to term an array of facts—facts "arrayed" having, it would seem, some virtue which does not belong to facts when "arranged."

Now, to the extent to which these charges affect me personally, I shall offer no defense or explanation.

In respect, however, to the truth or falsity of the facts and figures presented in the report of the Special Commissioner, the case is different. In this question, from the bearing which it has upon the policy of the future, the public has a direct interest; and this issue I propose to meet, under all proper circumstances, without concession or evasion.

The first point of importance to which you take exception concerns the comparative prices of labor and commodities in the years 1860-61 and 1867-68. The Commissioner asserts on this head:—

The result of long and careful investigations in respect to the retail prices of the leading articles of domestic consumption by operatives in the manufacturing towns of New England, the Middle, and some of the Western States, shows (allowances being made for an ascertained varying ratio of expenditures for the several articles enumerated) that, for the year 1867, and for the first half of the year 1868, the average increase of the cost of all the elements which constitute the food, clothing, and shelter of a family, has been about 78 per cent., as compared with the standard prices of 1860-61.

The result, in general, of this large increase in the prices of commodities of domestic consumption to the laboring man becomes evident, by comparing such increase with the increase in the rates of wages during the period under comparison—which rates, for the year 1867 as compared with 1860-61, were as follows:—For unskilled mechanical labor, 50 per cent.; for skilled mechanical labor, 60 per cent.

This statement you impeach in the following language:—

I pause for a moment to deny the correctness of these figures, and to assert that the prices of the necessaries of life enumerated in these tables are, on an average, not more than fifty per cent. higher than in 1860, while skilled labor is now immeasurably more fully employed at an advance of from eighty to one hundred per cent. over the wages of that year.

As this conjoint denial and assertion are unaccompanied by the slightest direct confirmatory data, it only remains for me briefly to ask attention to the sources and nature of the evidence which led the Commissioner in the discharge of his duties to the conclusions which you, on the floor of the House of Representatives, have pronounced to be wholly incorrect or fraudulently presented.

This evidence is to be found mainly in the responses made to a carefully prepared series of interrogatories which were addressed to nearly fifteen hundred manufacturers or extensive employers of labor in nearly all sections of the country. These returns were, in great part, founded on most careful inquiries instituted under highly favorable circumstances, and involving, in not a few instances, a very considerable expenditure of time and money. Indeed, I hazard nothing in saying that no statistical data of so general and diverse a character have ever been collected in the United States which will at all compare with these, either as respects fulness or reliable accuracy; while an examination of the papers themselves, preserved on file in the Treasury Department, will sufficiently prove that the tables and averages deduced from them have been made with perfect fairness and without reference to the support of any theory. In denying, therefore, as you do, their accuracy, you attack the honesty and good faith not only of the clerks of the Treasury Department engaged upon this work, under the charge of Mr. Edward Young, a citizen of Philadelphia, but also of the leading manufacturers of the country who furnished the information:—

The first items of such evidence to which I will ask your attention relate to two articles of universal and necessary consumption, viz.:—Flour and salt. In the report of the Special Commissioner, the average advance in the price of flour and other breadstuffs, in the Eastern States, 1867-68, as compared with the prices of similar articles in 1860-'61, is stated to have been 92 per cent. This statement has been called in question, especially by the New York *Tribune*, which, in its issue of February 2, 1869, asserted that superfine New York State flour was cheaper in New York in 1868 than in 1860.

Now, as affording something in the way of a demonstration on this subject, I present herewith a transcript from the books of the Subsistence Department of the United States Army, showing the advance in price paid in New York city for flour distributed to the army in the form of rations during the period above referred to, the accuracy of which is certified to by the United States Commissary-General:—

1859 60—cost per barrel (gold)	$6·77
1867-68—cost per barrel (currency)	12·72

Advance in price in 1867-68, as compared with 1859-60, eighty-eight per cent.

Can laboring men expect to buy their flour on terms more favorable than the experienced officers of the United States army, who purchase at wholesale, in large quantities, and with the advantage of the widest competition? If not, then certainly one at least of the necessaries of life has advanced somewhat more than fifty per cent. since 1860.

We come next to the article of salt, concerning the advance in the price of which, and the extent to which such advance imposes a tax upon the people, there has been even more discussion than in the case of flour. The new evidence under this head, to which I would ask attention, is no less interesting than important.

On the 12th of February, a meeting was held at the rooms of the Hon. J. W. Forney, in the City of Washington, for the purpose of consulting about "the proper means to be employed for the development of the South," at which meeting there were present the Hons. W. D. Kelley, J. K. Moorehead, Henry L. Cake, and others. Among the speakers was the Hon. John Pool, United States Senator from North Carolina, who gave an interesting account of the fisheries on the coast of that State. He stated that "the average catch of herring, during the season, *i. e.*, from the first of March until the middle of May, was about seventy or eighty thousand, and about two hundred shad; but frequently as high as one hundred and thirty thousand herring, and sometimes two hundred thousand herring and one thousand shad are captured at a single haul. These are packed in barrels and transported sometimes to Philadelphia, but more frequently to Baltimore." "The fishing in these waters," continued Mr. Pool, "is a matter of great importance since the war, although it is scarcely attended with as much profit as prior to that period. This is accounted for by the fact that labor commands higher wages, and the cost of twine and salt has been largely increased. Salt, which could be bought for eighteen and twenty cents before the war now costs from sixty to seventy cents a bushel, and twine has risen in the same proportion. Turk's Island salt, from the West Indies, is indispensable for curing the fish properly."

Salt, therefore, is one of the indispensable articles, which, in North Carolina at least, has advanced somewhat more than fifty per cent. in price since 1860; and it is respectfully suggested that one method by which the development of the South can be hastened, and the laboring classes of Philadelphia and Baltimore, who desire fish for food, at the same time be benefited, would be to allow the hardy fishermen of North Carolina to procure the salt and twine at a somewhat cheaper rate than at present, and thus render some fisheries profitable that may not be able to catch from one to three hundred thousand herring and from two hundred to one thousand shad at a single haul.

The next item of evidence, bearing upon the question at issue to which I would ask your attention, is in respect to the subject of rents. Since the publication of your speech, a prominent real estate agent in Philadelphia has kindly furnished me with a table showing the comparative rents and valuation of houses in 1860 and 1869 in the Fourth district of Pennsylvania, now represented by you in Congress. The table embraces a list of twenty-six houses, nearly all low-priced dwellings, valued in 1860 at $2500 and under, and rented at that time, mainly to laboring men, at from $8 to $16 per month. The following abstract of the table clearly exhibits the advance in the rents of these same houses since 1860:—

	Aggregate rent per month.		Increase.	Increase per cent.
	1860	1869		
5 houses (1 at $8, 2 at $9, 2 at $10), renting at........	$46 00	$102 00	$56 00	121·74
7 houses (1 at $11, 5 at $12, 1 at $14), renting at	85 00	190·00	105·00	123 53
9 houses (2 at $15, 5 at $16, 2 at $16 67), renting at........	143 34	325·00	181·67	126·74
5 houses (1 at $18, 2 at $20, 2 at $25), renting at	108 00	265·00	157·00	145·37
26 houses.	$382 34	$882 00	$499·67	130 69

It will therefore appear, from an inspection of this table, that those houses which rented at the lowest rate, and as such were occupied by ordinary mechanics and laborers, who constitute the bulk of the population of a great city, exhibited an average increase of rents of over 130 per cent. in 1869, as compared with 1860; while only in a single case, viz., that of the poorest tenement, which rented for $8 per month in 1860, and $16 per month in 1869, was the increase less than 120 per cent. On the other hand, the advance in more expensive houses was still greater, averaging over 135 per cent.: one having advanced from $20 to $50 per month, another from $25 to $60, and a third from $25 to $75. Taking the whole list, which is said to represent fairly the rental value of the houses of the laboring classes of your district, the general advance in rents was over 130 (130·69) per cent. in 1869, as compared with the rents paid for the same tenements in 1860.

Another interesting fact developed in this investigation is, that rents, in this district of Philadelphia, have advanced in most undue proportion to the advance in the value of real estate. Thus the increase in the value of the twenty six houses enumerated was, in the aggregate, from $61,200 (gold) in 1860, to $100,900 (currency) in 1869—an advance in eight years of 65 per cent.; while the rents of the same property, as above shown, advanced during the same period an average of 130 per cent. In other words, the capitalist, owner of houses, receives from the laboring classes in the city of Philadelphia, in the district represented by you in Congress, a return for his investment 100 per cent. greater than what was netted to him on the same investment in 1860. It may be that this excess in interest is balanced, to a considerable extent, by increased taxes; but that it is so to the full extent is not probable.

Now if the statements contained in this table are true, and the name and business standing of the gentlemen furnishing them are a sufficient guarantee that they are, then it is certain that, in your district at least, another of the necessaries of life—viz.: habitations—cannot be obtained by the laboring classes for so small an advance on the cost of 1860 as fifty per cent.; and furthermore, that, in this respect, the poor of your city have grown poorer, while the rich, on a given investment, have largely increased their incomes.

The official report of the "Guardians of the Poor" in the city of Philadelphia seems to afford another complete demonstration of your want of acquaintance with the topics on which you have assumed to speak with authority. Thus, for example, you will find, by referring to their report, submitted in 1868, page 25, that the apparent increase in the price of the following supplies, viz.:—Beef, mutton, coffee, tea, rice, flour, brown and white sugar, molasses and dry goods, purchased for the poor in the year 1867, over the price paid for similar supplies in 1860, was 113¼ per cent.; or, making allowance for the varying proportion of articles consumed, 95 per cent. It should also be borne in mind that this percentage represents the increase in what may be presumed to be the cheapest and most ordinary forms of the above commodities, purchased for the almshouses at wholesale, and in large quantities.

From a large amount of additional evidence bearing upon the questions under discussion, and contributed mainly since the publication of your speech, the following examples may be presented. The first to which I ask attention is a table made by the architect of the United States Treasury, showing the comparative prices paid for ordinary laborers and skilled workmen employed on the "Treasury extension," Washington, in 1861 and 1868, respectively:—

	1861.	1868.	Increase.
Carpenters............	$2·00	$3·50	75 per cent.
Stonemasons.........	2·50	4·00	60 per cent.
Brick masons........	2 50	4·00	60 per cent.
Machinists............	2 00	3·00	50 per cent.
Plumbers...........	2·25	3 50	55 per cent.
Blacksmiths..........	2·00	3 00	50 per cent.
Laborers..............	1·25	1·75	40 per cent.

General average increase of skilled workmen, 58⅓ per cent.

It is well known that day labor employed by the United States Government is paid at the highest rates of the trade and class to which it belongs.

A recent comparison of the wages paid in the manufacturing establishments of Lowell, Massachusetts, and of the prices of articles of domestic consumption in the same locality, for the years 1860 and 1869 instituted and published by the editors of the Lowell *Courier*, also affords the following results:—

"In the Merrimac Manufacturing Company the average advance in the wages paid in 1868-'9, in the 'carding' department, omitting overseers, was 60 per cent.; in the 'spinning' department, 52 per cent.; in the 'dressing' department, 75 per cent.; in the 'weaving' department, 53 per cent. In the repair shop of the same corporation the average advance in the wages of mechanics was 63 per cent.; of overseers in all the departments, 36 per cent."

In different branches of mechanical industry, in the city of Lowell, the advance in the wages of machinists, carpenters, and blacksmiths was 50 per cent.; of stone cutters, 100 per cent.; of stone and brick masons, 75 per cent.

The advance during the same period in the manufacturing cities of Lowell and Lawrence,

Continued on the Second Page.]

[*Continued from the First Page.*]

in the prices of commodities, is fully shown in the following table:—

ARTICLES.	PRICES. *In* 1860.	PRICES. *In* 1869.	INCR'SE. Per cent.
Flour, per barrel..........	$8·00	$14 00	75
Beef, fresh, per pound..	12½	28	124
Beef, corned, pr. pou'd	7	17	143
Pork, fresh, per pound	9	20	122
Ham, per pound........	12½	28	124
Butter, per pound.......	25	50	100
Potatoes, per bushel....	70	1·20	71
Rice, per pound..........	5	12	140
Beans, per pound........	10	20	100
Milk, per quart............	4	8	100
Tea, Oolong, per pound	56	1·40	150
Coffee, Rio, green, p. p.	18	30	67
Sugar, brown, pr. p'nd	9	15	67
Molasses, N. O...........	34	90	164
Coal, per ton..............	6 00	16 00	166
Wood, oak, per cord.....	6 50	10 00	53
Wood, pine, per cord....	4 50	7·00	55
Sheetings, per yard......	10	17	70
Cotton flannels...........	14	30	114
Tickings.....................	17	33	94
Prints, Merrimac..........	12½	16	36

By an examination of the above table it will be seen that the average price of the leading articles of domestic consumption in the cities of Lowell and Lawrence for the years 1868-9, over 1860 (making allowance for the varying rates of quantities used), is somewhat in excess of 90 (91·65) per cent., but if the average be proportioned to the relative importance of the several articles entering into consumption—the quantity and value of flour and meat consumed, for example, being disproportionate to the quantity of sugar, coffee, and firewood—the advance would be found to stand at even a much higher figure.

Again, the following letters, selected from a very large number which have been directly or indirectly communicated, are especially interesting, as showing the individual experiences of workingmen:—

"NEW YORK, February, 1869.—Sir:—I perceive that Mr. Greeley has revived the important question of the proportion which wages bear to the cost of living. I am a railroad conductor, and have been so for a number of years. In 1859 my weekly expenses (five in family) were as follows, in detail, contrasted with which I give you also the present prices:—

	1859.	1869.		1859.	1869.
Butter..	22 per lb.	$0·45	Smoked		
Milk.....	06 per qt.	12	beef..	$0·16 per lb.	$0·25
Onions....	7 per qt.	15	Veal.....	10 per lb.	16
Coffee...	18 per lb.	40	Prepared		
Ham....	12 per lb.	24	flour..	32 per pkg.	50
Sugar...	9 per lb.	16	Rice.....	6 per lb.	9
Lard.....	14 per lb.	24	Cabbage	5 per hd.	15
Crackers	6 per lb.	12	Coal.....	5·00 per ton.	9·50
Syrup...	14 per qt.	24	Wood..	2·25 per ld.	5·50
Cheese..	12 per lb.	18	Rent...	6·25 per mh.	15 00
Pork....	12 per lb.	22			

"Now, my weekly expenses ten years ago, exclusive of fuel and rent, amounted to $2·01; the same articles to-day cost me $3·67; general average advance, 87 per cent. Wages in 1859, $10 a week; in 1869, $12; advance, 20 per cent. In round numbers, then, my expenses per month in 1859 were $16·50; income, $40; balance for clothing and incidentals, $23·50, or $270 per annum for five of us. My expenses now are $33·76 per month, or more than 100 per cent. advance, leaving me but $4·25 per month, or about $51 a year for clothing and incidentals.

"J. MACDONALD, New York."

The condition of tailors in large cities employed on clothing intended for sale, "ready made," is strikingly illustrated by the following report of the New York *World*, February 1, 1869:

"A large meeting of that class of tailors who make clothing sold ready made was held at the Harmonia Rooms, in Essex street, yesterday, to secure, if possible, an advance on the present wages paid those tradesmen. The audience must have numbered more than a thousand, and were thoroughly unanimous. The speeches were substantially to the effect that the tailor's condition was worse than that of the pauper on Blackwell's Island, having, after working eighteen hours per day, hardly wages sufficient to procure food for his family. The bricklayer only worked ten hours per day, and he received, frequently, $5; while the tailor would have to work nearly a week for that sum. This class of tailors was even more unfortunate than the shop or custom tailors, who, in many cases, could make $20 per week, while the wages of tailors who made the clothing sold ready-made seldom amounted to over $12 per week. They could live comparatively like princes ten years ago, but their wages have not advanced with the prices of food."

It is also to be here noted, that the above evidence respecting the condition of the working people in the large cities of the eastern section of our country receives the full indorsement of Mr. Horace Greeley. Thus, in a recent published communication on the condition of labor in New York, Mr. Greeley says:—

"The supposed excess of wages in cities is fallacious and misleading. The inevitable cost of living in cities, especially this one, is far higher than is or well can be realized in the country. A family of four persons can hardly live decently in less than three rooms; and the rent of three tolerable rooms here would absorb the entire wages of an average mechanic in the country. When everything eaten, drank (except water), or worn must be bought piecemeal at high prices, the cost of living becomes enormous, and saving by men of family very difficult. Our mechanics who are single, and have only themselves to support, ought to deposit at least a third of their wages in some savings bank each pay day, though very few of them do so. They might save, but do not; those who have families to support rarely do better than to pay their way. Only very able, very energetic, or very frugal persons save money in a great city."

EXPERIENCE OF THE COUNTRY.

It will be observed that the above evidence relative to the comparative prices of wages and commodities is based upon the record of experience in large cities mainly. To prove, however, that the condition of affairs is the same in the sparsely populated districts of the eastern sections of our country, the detailed results of an investigation recently instituted in the town of North Brookfield, Massachusetts, are herewith submitted. This town, situated in the central portion of the State, and at a distance from any railroad or dense centre of population, is the seat of a somewhat extensive boot and shoe industry, employing about a thousand hands, male and female, and constituting, apart from agriculture, the main dependence for occupation to the local population.

The investigation was made for the purpose of testing the conclusions of the Commissioner, by a well known citizen of the town, the Hon. Amasa Walker, whose name is a sufficient guarantee for the entire fairness and accuracy of all the statements contained in the following letter:—

"*To the Special Commissioner of the Revenue.*

"Sir:—The following table, based on the record of ordinary and actual sales, will show you the comparative prices of twenty leading commodities of domestic consumption in the town of North Brookfield, Mass., in the summers of 1860 and of 1868:—

Commodities.		*Prices in 1860.*	*Prices in 1868.*	*Percentage of increase........*
Beefsteaks, 30 lbs...........	℔ lb.	$0 12	$0 25	108·3
Beef, corned, 15 lbs..........	℔ lb.	8	15	87 5
Pork, fresh, 20 lbs...........	℔ lb.	10	20	100
Lamb, 10 lbs..................	℔ lb.	11	25	127·3
Sausages, 10 lbs..............	℔ lb.	13	22	69·2
Butter, 30 lbs.................	℔ lb.	22	45	104·5
Cheese, 6 lbs..................	℔ lb.	12	20	66 6
Lard, 12 lbs....................	℔ lb.	14	25	78 5
Eggs, 4 doz.....................	℔ doz	17	35	105 9
Flour, 4 bbl....................	℔ bbl.	8·50	15·50	82 3
Fish, fresh, 15 lbs............	℔ lb.	5	12	140
Beans, 8 quarts................	℔ qt.	8	17	112·5
Rice, 5 lbs......................	℔ lb	5	13	160
Sugar, white, 10 lbs..........	℔ lb.	10	17	70
Sugar, brown, 12 lbs.........	℔ lb.	8	15	87 5
Molasses, 1 gal................	℔ gal.	45	80	77·7
Tea, 2 lbs........................	℔ lb.	50	1·25	150
Coffee, 1 lb......................	℔ lb.	20	40	100
Vinegar, ½ gal.................	℔ gal.	20	50	150
Potatoes, 3 bush..............	℔ bush.	50	1·25	150

"Average advance in cost of above quantities from 1860 to 1868, 98·7 per cent.

"The following table will also show you the advance in the prices of labor in the boot and shoe manufacturing establishment of E. and A. H. Batcheller & Co., in the same town, during the years 1860 and 1868, respectively:—

	1860.	1868.	*Advance.*
Common hands p'r hour	16⅔c.	20c.	20 per ct.
First-class hands "	22½c.	27½c.	22 2 "
*Piece Work.**			
Russet brogans per pair	15c.	21c.	40 "
Black brogans per pair.	16c.	22c.	37½ "
Crimping and treeing boots, per pair..........	96c.	......	38½ "

Average advance in the price of labor, estimating equal quantities of each kind, 31 6 per cent.

"From the foregoing statement it appears that the commodities enumerated (in the quantities specified) would have cost the common laborer, working ten hours a day at 16⅔ cents per hour, the labor of 20·6 days in 1860, while in 1868, when receiving 20 cents an hour, he would have been obliged to work 34·2 days in order to purchase the same articles for the support of himself and family. His condition, therefore, compared with 1860, exhibits a loss of 41 per cent.—that is, where he then received 100 (reckoned in articles to eat, drink, and wear) for his labor, he now receives but 59 cents.

"In the case of the brogan maker, the best paid laborer mentioned, the loss is not so heavy, but still very severe. His pay has advanced from 15 to 21 cents per pair. To purchase the above commodities he would

In 1868 have been obliged to make . 325 pairs
In 1860, only . . . . 229 pairs

A loss in the making of . . . . 96 pairs

—*i. e.*, so much work to be done before the workman receives the same amount of flour, meat, etc., as in 1860. This equals a loss of 29·2 per cent.; or, in other words, when in 1860 he received 100 he now receives but 70·8 cents.

"Rents have greatly increased, but to what precise extent cannot be so readily ascertained as in the case of commodities. The advance cannot be less than about 65 per cent.

"Fuel has advanced—say, wood from $5 to $7 per cord, coal from $7 to $12 per ton—an average of about 60 per cent.

"The prices of commodities I have ascertained by a personal examination of the books of one of the principal dealers, and am satisfied that they are correct, not only from the showing of the accounts, but from my general knowledge of current prices.

"The rates of labor have been obtained from direct inquiry of the largest boot and shoe manufacturing concern in the State, and are undoubtedly accurate and reliable.

"(Signed) AMASA WALKER.

"North Brookfield, Mass., Feb. 2, 1869."

Let us now apply the lesson of this experience. On an average, every American workingman who is married may be supposed to support four persons besides himself. Supposing the cost to be the same as in the Community—and it probably must be more, under retail prices, to secure the same degree of comfort—it will require nearly $5 ($24·25) per week. It is a pertinent question:—How large a proportion of American workmen earn that amount? How many do not obtain more than two-thirds as much?

The Commissioner, from an inability to obtain sufficient reliable evidence, did not claim in his report that the conclusions arrived at in respect to prices and the condition of labor throughout the Eastern and Middle States applied equally and co extensively at the West. So far, however, as such evidence has been furnished, it tends to show that like causes have everywhere tended to produce like effects. A single example may be adduced, viz.: the report of a very careful investigation instituted in 1867, and referred to in the report of the Commissioner for that year, in respect to the relative advance in the price of commodities and of labor in a Western manufacturing town in the centre of a rich agricultural district—the town of Canton, Stark county, Ohio. This investigation showed that while the advance in wages employed in the manufacture of agricultural machinery was from 55 to 60 per cent. in November, 1866, as compared with the same month in 1860, the advance in the cost of living, as deduced from the prices of sixteen of the leading articles of domestic consumption, viz.: flour, corn, meal, buckwheat-flour, beef, butter, eggs, lard, potatoes, apples, chickens, dried apples, coffee, sugar, syrup, calicoes, and muslins, showed an average increase of about 130 per cent.

The average increase in the rate of wages paid for skilled labor engaged in the manufacture of agricultural implements in the same town, during the period of years under comparison, was also shown to have been 57½ per cent.

But I am well aware that you will endeavor to answer this new evidence, as you answered the evidence presented in the report, by the assertion that labor is immeasurably better employed at the present time than it was in 1860. This answer, however, is far more specious than correct. The war, by the diversion of large numbers of men to the army, created in many departments of industry a deficiency of skilled workmen, which has not to this day been fully supplied. It, therefore, certain specialties of industry in certain sections were taken as the standard, it might be made to appear that labor is more fully employed in 1869 than it was in 1860. There has been, furthermore, a large increase in what may be termed manufacturing production since 1860, as well as a large increase of population; consequently the specific number of laborers of all kinds employed throughout the Northern States is unquestionably much larger than in 1860. But that labor, considered generally, skilled and unskilled, "is now immeasurably more fully employed" than in 1859 and in 1860, is an assertion not supported by any sufficient evidence; the two latter years having been, not as represented by you, among "the darkest periods ever seen by the laboring people of America," but really the two most prosperous years that the nation has ever experienced. Under this head I propose to submit some evidence.

The report of the Guardians of the Poor of the city of Philadelphia shows that the net amount expended under their direction was $298,789 for the year 1855; $259,445 for 1859; $230,517 for 1860; and $423,868 for 1867. The number of persons reported as receiving out-door relief in the city of Philadelphia for the year 1868 was 104,542, as compared with 85,232 for the year 1867. The present population of Philadelphia may be estimated at about 750,000; of this number 3718 were inmates of the Almshouse on the 1st of January, 1869, and, as before shown, 164,542 persons received relief on account of poverty during the year. It, therefore, appears that during the year 1868, 108,260 (or one person out of every 14⅓ in the city of Philadelphia) were wholly or partially incapable of self support—a circumstance that does not tell strongly in favor of a great material prosperity on the part of the people!

All accounts, furthermore, agree that in the city of New York the number of persons seeking employment, and the demands for relief on behalf of the poor, have never been so great as during the past winter.

The following extracts from letters recently addressed to the Commissioner by leading manufacturers in various sections of the country furnish further evidence in respect to the relative condition of labor and wages, which can be neither refuted nor ignored:—

"COLT'S FIRE-ARMS MANUFACTURING COMPANY, HARTFORD, Conn., March 4, 1869.—To the Special Commissioner of Revenue—Sir:—* * So far as our memory serves us, we would say that we have at the present time a somewhat larger number of applicants for work at our branch of business than in 1860. The wages paid by us at present are about fifty (50) per cent. above the prices paid in 1860.

"HUGH HARBISON, Secretary."

"OFFICE GENERAL SUPERINTENDENT, BUFFALO AND ERIE RAILROAD COMPANY, BUFFALO, March 16, 1869.—Our present prices are now only 30 to 50 per cent. higher than in 1860, and we have no difficulty in procuring all that we require at these rates."

"PROVIDENCE, R. I., March 16, 1869.—The cost of labor with us since 1860 has advanced from 60 to 70 per cent., but it has not kept pace with the increased cost of living during the time, and we feel that either the former must advance farther or the latter soon decline, to enable our operatives to live as well as formerly.

"W. G. ANGELL, President

"American Screw Company."

"CITY POINT MACHINE WORKS, BOSTON, March 16, 1869.—I have had compiled from my books an accurate statement that the average number of men employed in my works during the first six months of the year 1860 was 358 1-13, while the average number employed during the corresponding period just closed was but 55 2-13, with very little prospect of improvement until some alteration is made in the tariff laws reducing or repealing the duties on raw materials and the necessaries of life.

"HARRISON LORING, NEW YORK, March 6, 1869.—In answer to the statement that labor is now immeasurably more fully employed at an advance of from 80 to 100 per cent. over the wages of 1860, we would state that in our branch of business is not so. For two years past we have been employing fewer men, and, at some seasons of the year, we have been running short time. The rates of wages of our men, as compared with 1860, average about 50 per cent. increase. JOHN STEPHENSON & CO.,

"Car Builders, No. 47 East 27th street."

"BRIDGEPORT, Conn., March 3, 1869.—Sir:—We employ more labor in our business than in 1860, but the advance of wages is not equal to 80 or 100 per cent. above that date. Probably 50 per cent. would be nearer correct.

"WHEELER & WILSON,

"Sewing Machine Company."

"PENN (IRON) WORKS, PHILADELPHIA, March 4, 1869.—At present labor seems fully occupied, judging from the very few applications made for positions. The advance of wages has not been over 60 per cent. NEAFIE & LEVY."

"BOSTON, March 9, 1869.—Labor in our branch of business is unquestionably more fully employed now than in 1860. An examination of our prices now paid for labor shows an increase of between 40 and 50 per cent. over the prices of 1860. CHICKERING & SONS,

"Piano forte Makers."

"IRON WORKS, HARTFORD, Conn., March 8, 1869.—Investigation shows that the average number of men employed in our works from September, 1859, to March, 1860, was one-third greater than in the same months of 1868 and 1869; wages about one-third greater at the latter period than during the former.

"WOODRUFF & BEACH."

"PHILADELPHIA, March 6, 1869.—Skilled labor in our business is more fully employed than it was in 1860, at an advance of wages equal to from 60 to 90 per cent.

"STUART, PETERSON & CO.,

"Manufacturers of Enamelled and "Tinned Hollow Ware, etc."

"OFFICE ASSISTANT SUPERINTENDENT PA. R.R., ALTOONA, Pa., March 19, 1869.—We have now a great many applications for common labor, but very few for skilled labor—mechanics. The applications for the former are mostly from other sections of the country, where they have been thrown out of their regular employments by the stoppage of the manufactories, or by a reduction of force. Very few are of the class of mechanics required on railroads; and all they could do for us would be common labor. The percentage of advances in labor in 1868 over 1860, named by you in your letter (viz.: 80 to 100 per cent.), is less with us. We were paying in 1860 for common labor $1 per day, and are now paying $1 40. Yours, etc., JOHN RILEY,

"Assistant Superintendent."

It would seem as if no further evidence could be required to prove that the statements made by the Commissioner in his report respecting the comparative average prices in labor and commodities in 1860 and 1867-68 were not, as charged by you, "skilfully manipulated" and "garbled," but were in all respects fair and truthful.

I come next to the consideration of the statistics of life insurance and savings banks, which have been referred to by you as proving that the condition of the laboring classes in the eastern sections of our country was in all respects better in 1867-68 than in 1860, or, indeed, than at any former period. A very slight examination of these statistics, however, is all that is necessary to show that you have failed to comprehend their true meaning and significance.

Life Insurance.—In respect to life insurance, the case is simply this:—In 1859-60 the system was comparatively new, and little understood throughout the country. There were also but comparatively few companies, and the majority of those were of recent organization. In 1867-69, however, the system had been found by experience to be so profitable that companies were greatly multiplied—those of New York alone having increased from eight in 1859 to thirty-four in 1868; while the competition for business has induced the employment of large numbers of agents, who, stimulated to effort by liberal commissions, scour the country in every direction, and, by personal appeal and importunity, induce applications for policies. The attempt to deduce any inference from statistics of this character, tending to prove a material change for the better in the condition of the masses of the people during the period under consideration, is therefore on its face an absurdity. As well might you attempt to prove that the ratio of disease and mortality throughout the country had diminished, because of the unexampled sales by travelling agents of certain popular works on remedies and therapeutics. Besides, it seems that of those who take out policies of life insurance in the Eastern States, but a very small proportion belong to that class whose prosperity is the most sure index of the prosperity of the country, viz., the class that work for day wages.

Savings Banks.—In like manner the statistics of savings banks are referred to by you at length, as showing a highly prosperous condition of the masses. Properly considered, however, they indicate a very different state of things. Thus the first, and almost the only, fact which arrests the attention of a mere superficial observer in examining these statistics, is a large apparent increase in deposits from 1860 to 1867 or 1868; and this fact you have taken great care shall not be overlooked. But an intelligent examination will at once show that a very great part of the apparent accumulation referred to is mere inflation. For example, let us take the case of Massachusetts, where the conditions for increase may be presumed to be especially favorable:—

In 1860 the savings bank deposits in this State were $45,054,000
In 1867, in currency, $80,431,583, or in gold, at 135 59,579,000

Increase in seven years . . $14,525,000

Or $4,397,000 less than simple interest (gold) for seven years on the aggregate deposits of 1860; that is to say, the deposits of 1860 were not made good in 1867, if we reckon only their simple natural increase at interest: or, in other words, it has been found that the sum in the possession of the depositors in 1867 (gold values) was far less than would naturally be be expected in view of the sum they already had in 1860.

It is evident that some cause had eaten into the accumulation which existed seven years previously, and had occasioned the withdrawal of portions of that accumulation. Of course, it was to be expected that withdrawals would take place, but in an ordinary condition of affairs the new deposits would certainly equal those withdrawals, and in an advancing condition would greatly exceed them. We do not find this to be the case. On the contrary, the laboring classes, so far as they are represented by the depositors of 1860, have not been able to keep at interest the sum (reckoned in gold) which at that time they had earned and laid by. They have been either less frugal or more unfortunate than was in 1860 fairly to be expected.

This, be it observed, is calculating the natural increase at simple interest only. If the sum which formed the accumulations of the workingmen in 1860 had been left at compound interest, as is supposed to be the case with savings banks deposits—that is, if the workingmen of Massachusetts, as a class (letting new deposits simply counterbalance withdrawals), had cleared nothing above their living in the years between 1860 and 1867, but had only left their then accumulated earnings untouched, they would have been very much better off than they are found to have been under the compound system of inflation and monopoly—the only kind of compounding which the poor people of this country may expect so long as the policy which you represent shall continue to prevail.

That the state of things noticed in respect to the deposits of the Massachusetts savings banks is entirely abnormal, judging from precedents, is conclusively shown by contrasting the average annual increase from 1850 to 1860 with the average from 1860 to 1867. Thus, from 1850 to 1860 the deposits increased at an average annual rate of 12⅔ per cent. (gold), while from 1861 to 1867 the annual average was only 8⅔ per cent., currency, or 4 1-13 per cent., gold. During the years 1859 and 1860, moreover, the very years you have described "as the darkest periods ever seen by the laboring people of America," the deposits in the savings banks, not only of Massachusetts, but of all the other States, increased in a ratio that has almost no precedent in the history of the country.

But I beg of you to observe, further, that if the swelling sum of $80,431,583—the amount of the currency deposits in the savings banks of Massachusetts in 1867—were reduced to the proportions which it truly bears, when compared with beef, bread, clothes, or rent—which are mainly what a workingman wants money for—it would be found that the workingman's investment in a savings bank, under your regime, was very much like what Mr. Johnson wished a capitalist's investment in Government bonds to be, namely, no right to any interest, and a profound sense of thankfulness that even the principal was recoverable at the maturity of the promissory obligation. In order to render this fact perfectly apparent to you, let us subject to analysis the statistics of the savings banks of the State of New York. By returns furnished me by the bank department at Albany, I find that the average per depositor in the New York savings banks was:—

January 1, 1861 . . . . $224, gold.
January 1, 1868 . . . . 281, currency.

Let us now determine the comparative value of the average currency deposits of 1868, as measured in gold, and also in flour, meats, rents, board, and commodities in general—the prices assumed for the latter being those which the evidence already submitted proves to have prevailed through the Eastern States during the years 1867-68:—

$281, currency, reduced to gold (135) . . $208
$281, currency, reduced to flour rates (190) 148
$281, currency, reduced to rates for meats of all kinds (185) 151
$281, currency, reduced to rents (166) . 169
$281, currency, reduced to prices for board (176) 159
$281, currency, reduced to the general average of prices in 1868 (178) . 157

If we examine also the statistics of savings banks in Philadelphia, the results will prove to be not dissimilar. Thus, according to the returns of the Philadelphia Savings Fund Society, the largest institution in that city, we find—

The average per depositor in January, 1861, gold, was $192
The average per depositor in January, 1868, currency 209
Same reduced to gold, at 135 (lowest, net average rate) 155
Same reduced to flour rates (190) . . 110
Same reduced to rates for meat of all kinds (185) 113
Same reduced to rent (166) 126
Same reduced to prices for board (176) 119
Same reduced to general prices (178) . 117½

Even if the average advance since 1860 in the price of the commodities essential to the existence and comfort of workingmen has been only 50 per cent., as you say, the purchasing power of the average of individual deposits in the savings banks of the State of New York would be only 187 in 1868 against 224 in 1861, and, for the city of Philadelphia, 140 as compared with 192.

If it be objected that it is not fair in this comparison to reduce currency to gold—or that a dollar is always a dollar—it seems certain that this objection cannot be fairly urged against a comparison of the purchasing power of the money on deposit at different periods in respect to other commodities than the precious metals. Otherwise, what comparison, it may be asked, could have been instituted in case the present currency had depreciated to an equal extent with Confederate money? Is the quantity of depreciated paper money deposited in savings banks to be made the test of the prosperity of the people? If so, then the greater the depreciation the greater the prosperity.

There is one other point which examination of the statistics of the savings banks of Philadelphia reveals, which I commend to your consideration as of special interest. It is that the increase in the number of depositors in that city has not kept pace with the increase of the population. Thus, in the Safety Fund Savings Bank, the increase in the number of depositors from 1860 to 1868 was 27¼ per cent., while the population of the city during the same period is estimated to have increased from 565,000 to 750,000, or at the rate of nearly 33 per cent.

But interesting and conclusive as are the statements submitted in respect to savings banks, the story is yet but half told. Formerly the deposits in these institutions represented in great part the hard-earned accumulations of persons who were entirely dependent for support upon the wages received for the performance of daily routine labor—such as operatives in factories, day laborers, mechanics, needlewomen, clerks, and small traders. Now, on the contrary, all the evidence tends to show that exactly the contrary condition of affairs has been established. Thus, for example, in the manufacturing city of Lawrence, Mass., with a population of 28,000, of whom 9000 are operatives directly employed in the mills, 7568 persons are returned as savings-bank depositors in that place for the year ending October, 1868; but of this number only one-fourth, we are officially informed, were operatives.

In short, the recent increase of savings-bank deposits in the Eastern States is chiefly due to the fact that they are more lightly taxed than any other kind of invested property. This is well illustrated by the case of Massachusetts. Till within a year the tax on savings-bank deposits in that State was only one-half of one per cent., and as the investments of these institutions were profitable, being very largely in United States bonds and bank stocks, the depositor received a net increase of seven per cent. without risk or trouble. The consequence was, that a new class of people, for whom the savings banks were never designed, and who had no right to avail themselves of their eleemosynary character, began to use them, and to deposit the largest sums which are permitted to draw interest. The amount in Massachusetts is required to be less than $1000 standing to the credit of one person. But to avoid this, deposits are made in the names of the wife and minor children, until they often amount to several thousand dollars. More palpable violations of the law than this are also resorted to or permitted by some institutions, which, when the depositor's account reached the legal limit, allowed him to open another, and still another, in his own name, the pass books being numbered 1, 2, 3, etc. The single fact, therefore, of recent rapid accumulation in the deposits of savings banks "does not, of itself," to use the language of the Bank Commissioners of Massachusetts, in their report of 1867, "afford any evidence that they are performing the beneficial work expected of them."

An instance may be given of one savings bank in the interior of that State, which having four or five years ago some $200,000 of deposits, was taken in hand by a retired capitalist, anxious to develop its possibilities, and in the short space of three years carried up to a capital of $700,000, the accumulations being all drawn from the population of an agricultural district. This result was accomplished by a process of active solicitation, through the press and by printed circulars, calling on the people to bring in their money, and promising to pay seven per cent. for it, free of taxes. The whole neighborhood was absolutely drained; mortgages, loans to mechanics and small manufacturers, were called in, and an extreme stringency occurred in the local money market.

Facts like these satisfied the Legislature of Massachusetts of last year that the tax was altogether too low, and imposed an unjust burden on other tax-payers. The Bank Committee recommended that it be doubled, the average rate of taxation in the State being fully 1½ per cent.; but the usual cries of sympathy for the widow and the fatherless prevailed to prevent a greater advance than one quarter of one per cent., and this was adopted; this small percentage yielding to the State a revenue of about $250,000 a year.

Now, what has thus been found to be true of Massachusetts will undoubtedly be found to be true of every State where a system of savings banks has been established.

Another circumstance which has tended abnormally to increase the capital of savings banks is the dearness of real estate and of such stocks as were generally within the reach of this class of investors. Once a few hundred dollars would purchase for a mechanic or laborer a decent house, but such has been the increase of prices resulting from a depreciated currency and high taxation, that a far larger sum is now required to purchase a home; and when it is obtained, the taxes and repairs on it are a heavy burden. Thus the savings bank has become the depository of funds waiting for the return of better times—of lower prices and settled values. It certainly cannot be regarded as a symptom of healthy social condition when the laborers of the country are in this manner prevented from acquiring homes for their families and an established interest in the country and its prosperity.

The claim you make that a much larger number of houses have been built in Philadelphia and Washington during the year 1868 than in 1860 proves nothing, if true, in respect to the general prosperity; inasmuch as the whole tendency of the present condition of affairs is to increase and build up the large cities, in a most unhealthy manner, at the expense of the country; and I would refer you, in contrast, to the large manufacturing town of Bridesburg, adjacent to Philadelphia, in which, I am informed on the highest authority, there has hardly been an instance since 1865 in which a house has been either built or bought by an operative employed in the local establishments. There is also something of startling significance in the following assertions, which I take from a letter published by General H. K. Oliver, in his recent report (1869) to the Legislature of Massachusetts, "On the employment of children in factories," and which letter the Springfield *Republican*, an influential journal published in the heart of New England, indorses "as a tolerably good description of what most of us have seen."

"Certain parties are called the great manufacturers of New England, and they have been engaged as such for generations, yet the man or the family that has been in their employ, and come out of it with more than enough for a decent interment, is yet to be found."

The general system, as managed in connection with the factory store, is further characterized as producing this result, viz.:—

"A helpless crowd of workers, the oppression of low wages, inevitable poverty, and a disguised serfdom, a rich master, a poor servant, and a mean population. Such is the story of manufacturing in New England."—*Senate Document, No. 44, January*, 1869.

I have now reviewed, in the main, the "array of facts" presented by you in refutation of the statements contained in the report of the Special Commissioner, and I am ready to submit to the public the question whether such attempted refutation has been successful.

There is, however, in the harsh criticism which the report of the Commissioner has evoked from yourself and others something more than appears upon the surface. The Commissioner—as the result of his investigations, which he claims, in behalf of himself and his assistants, were fairly conducted, and without reference to the support of any theory—presented facts and figures which proved that, while the aggregate wealth of the country was increasing as rapidly as at any former period, the distribution of such increase was most unequal among the people; that, under a system of inflated currency and indiscriminate taxation, the rich were becoming richer and the poor poorer; that the increase in the wages of the laborer had not been in proportion to the increase of his living; that the prices of all home products had been so advanced and maintained that exchange in kind for foreign commodities had become nearly impossible, thus restricting the employment of shipping and rendering the continued export of gold and obligations of indebtedness indispensable; and finally, that, under the plea of protection to American industry, special and onerous taxes had been levied on certain articles which required no protection, to the resulting profit of the few, but to the detriment of the many. Soon after the publication of his report, it became evident from the attention it awakened that, if the facts were as represented, legislation, looking to a lower range of duties on certain articles—like pig iron, salt, and lumber, the raw materials for more extensive but less favored industries—could not long be averted. Such a movement, however, threatened the profits of many wealthy and powerful manufacturers, and left to their immediate representatives but two methods of procedure, viz., either to directly disprove the statements of the Commissioner in reference to the profit of certain special interests, or indirectly to attack and so damage his reputation for truth, fairness, and capacity as to deprive his deductions hereafter of all weight and influence with the public.

The former method has not been adopted. No one has challenged the statements of the Commissioner in respect to the profits and enhanced cost of pig iron, or the present relative cost of producing this article in the United States and in Europe. No one has disputed the evidence he submitted showing that the present tariff on salt gives to the manufacturers of Syracuse such a monopoly as enables them to dictate prices and to accumulate profits that are almost without precedent in the history of legitimate industry. No one has disproved his assertion that the present tariff on lumber has unnecessarily increased the cost of all constructions of wood, from the cottage of the laborer to the fencing of the agriculturist. Singularly enough, these are points which are not considered as worthy of special criticism, yet it is in these that the real offense of the report consists. On the other hand, attention is sought to be diverted from the true issue by criticizing the statements of the Commissioner in respect to wages, rents, and the price of commodities, although these matters chiefly concern the question of currency, and in them the Commissioner may be right or wrong without affecting the justice of his conclusions in respect to the influence of an excessive and indiscriminate tariff.

The attempt is also made to disparage the Commissioner by designating him as a "free-trader," although, in this respect, he most distinctly stated that investigation had led him to the conclusion "that a policy of moderate and judicious protection under the tariff is certainly, for the present, the policy best suited to subserve the industrial interests of the whole country;" and again, "that the requirements of the Government for revenue must certainly, for the present, necessitate so high an average of duties as to afford all that can be reasonably asked for on the ground of protection."

Furthermore, it not having been found sufficient to resort to legitimate evidence, such as the statistics of savings banks, and the like, to disprove the capacity of the Commissioner for the discharge of his official duties, you have scrutinized with almost microscopic care the twenty-seven pages of closely-printed tables contained in the report, and having found one single paragraph, where, either in copying or proof-reading, the decimal point has been, through inadvertence, carried one place further to the right than was proper, you cite this (see page 10 of your speech) as conclusive that no amount of evidence could give to the Commissioner's figures "a character for respectability or weight of authority." As well might the Commissioner refer to a recent public statement of the Hon. William D. Kelley (see Washington *Chronicle*, February 22) "that in one savings bank in the city of New York, in the year 1867, between ninety and one hundred millions were deposited," as an evidence of the gentleman's want of acquaintance with his subject; when to do this would be most unfair, inasmuch as the fact that the total aggregate deposits in all the savings banks of the city of New York was on the 1st of January, 1867, only eighty-six millions, was too well known to admit of the idea of intentional misstatement on the part of any one.

If a comparison had been intended between the expenses of families according to the number of their children, it would then have been the duty of the Special Commissioner to be careful to select the families taken for the comparison from the same pecuniary circumstances, and bearing the same relation to the means of subsistence. But when the object simply and purposely was to compare the expenditures of 1860 with those of 1867, it does not matter if all the families of seven children were taken from the country, and all those of four from the city, and in such cases there should be an apparent anomaly in their expenditure.

In conclusion, I beg to express to you my thanks for the opportunity which your speech has afforded me of contributing something of additional information in respect to those great questions which so intimately concern the welfare of the whole people, and also of explaining some matters in connection with my last report which events have shown were liable to a misrepresentation.

I am yours, respectfully,

DAVID A. WELLS,

U. S. Special Commissioner of Revenue.

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* Those who perform piece-work cannot rely upon as constant employment as those who work by the hour, which accounts for the difference in price.

FIRE AND BURGLAR PROOF SAFE

CHAMPION SAFES!

PHILADELPHIA, January 18, 1869.

Messrs. FARREL, HERRING & CO.,
No. 629 Chesnut street.

Gentlemen:—On the night of the 13th inst., as is well known to the citizens of Philadelphia, our large and extensive store and valuable stock of merchandise, No. 902 Chesnut street was burned.

The fire was one of the most extensive and destructive that has visited our city for many years, the heat being so intense that even the marble cornice was almost obliterated.

We had, as you are aware, two of your valuable and well-known CHAMPION FIRE-PROOF SAFES; and nobly have they vindicated your well-known reputation as manufacturers of FIRE-PROOF SAFES, if any further proof had been required.

They were subjected to the most intense heat, and it affords us much pleasure to inform you that after recovering them from the ruins, we found upon examination that our books, papers, and other valuables, were all in perfect condition.

Yours, very respectfully,
JAS. E. CALDWELL & CO.

THE ONLY SAFES EXPOSED TO THE FIRE IN CALDWELL'S STORE WERE FARREL, HERRING & CO.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 18, 1869.

Messrs. FARREL, HERRING & CO.,
No. 629 Chesnut street.

Gentlemen:—On the night of the 13th instant our large store, S. W. corner of Ninth and Chesnut streets, was, together with our heavy stock of wall papers, entirely destroyed by fire.

We had one of your PATENT CHAMPION FIRE-PROOF SAFES, which contained our principal books and papers, and although it was exposed to the most intense heat for over 60 hours, we are happy to say it proved itself worthy of our recommendation. Our books and papers were all preserved. We cheerfully tender our testimonial to the many already published, in giving the HERRING SAFE the credit and confidence it justly merits.

Yours, very respectfully,
HOWELL & BROTHERS.

STILL ANOTHER.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 19, 1869.

Messrs. FARREL, HERRING & CO.,
No. 629 Chesnut street.

Gentlemen:—I had one of your make of safes in the basement of J. E. Caldwell & Co.'s store at the time of the great fire on the night of the 13th instant. It was removed from the ruins to-day, and on opening it I found all my books, papers, greenbacks, watches, and watch materials, etc., all preserved. I feel glad that I had one of your truly valuable safes, and shall want another of your make when I get located.

Yours, very respectfully,
F. L. KIRKPATRICK,
with J. E. Caldwell & Co.,
No. 819 Chesnut street.

FARREL, HERRING & CO.,

CHAMPION SAFES,

No. 629 CHESNUT Street,

21 tf PHILADELPHIA.

C. L. MAISER
MANUFACTURER OF
FIRE AND BURGLAR-PROOF SAFES,
LOCKSMITH, BELL-HANGER, AND DEALER IN BUILDING HARDWARE,
852 No. 434 RACE Street

CODFISH.

U. S. PATENT OFFICE, WASHINGTON, D. C., March 2, 1869.
W. D. CUTLER, Esq:—Please find below a communication from the Examiner, in the matter of interference between Rand, Lewis, and Cutler, for manufacture from Codfish. Very respectfully,
ELISHA FOOTE,
Commissioner of Patents.

EXAMINER'S ROOM:—In the matter above referred to, priority of invention IS AWARDED TO CUTLER, and the applications of Rand and Lewis are rejected. B. S. HENDRICK, Examiner.

This establishes the patent under which the BOSTON AND PHILADELPHIA SALT FISH COMPANY, No. 521 COLUMBIA Avenue, manufacture their DESICCATED CODFISH.

For sale by all good grocers.
WARNER, RHODES & CO.,
WATER and CHESNUT Streets, General Agents.

None genuine unless bearing our trade-mark as above. Parties offering any other will be summarily prosecuted. 3 29 6t

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No. 223 South SIXTEENTH Street,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN
PROVISIONS,
OYSTERS, AND SAND CLAMS,
FOR FAMILY USE.
TERRAPINS $16 PER DOZEN. 2

OYSTERS.—GOOD OYSTERS, 25 CENTS per hundred. No. 341 S. FRONT Street, above Pine, or at SECOND and UNION Streets. All kinds of Choice Oysters on hand. 4 1 3t*

WANTS.

WANTED—LOCAL AND TRAVELLING Agents in every city and town in the United States. Great inducements offered to active men. Call or address, with stamp, WOOD & CO., Room 1 No. 400 CHESNUT Street, Phila. 2 6 3m

NEWS SUMMARY.

City Affairs.

—Christopher Both, 40 years of age, residing in Camden, foot cut off while engaged in a saw mill.

—John Foster, aged 31 years, residing at No. 113 Otter street, while engaged on board the frigate Brooklyn, was injured about the head.

—A horse driven by G. W. King ran away at Twenty-second and Green streets yesterday afternoon. Mr. King was thrown from the carriage and severely injured. He was removed to his house at No. 2230 Green street.

—Susan Guthrie, aged four years, was run over last evening by a car on the Lombard and South Streets Railway, on South street, near Twenty-fifth. She was taken to her home at No. 2052 South street.

—A young man named Jacob Dochleman was killed yesterday afternoon, in the yard of the car shop of the Pennsylvania Railroad, in West Philadelphia. The deceased resided at No. 2315 Simes street.

—The following amount of grain was measured in the city and port of Philadelphia for the quarter ending March 31:—Corn, 308,826 bushels; wheat, 168,259½; oats, 169,201; rye, 129,420; barley, 63,992½; malt, 57,074; seeds, 98½; sundries, 62,735½. Total, 959,607 bushels.

—Thirty-six fine houses are now being erected on the ground occupied during the war by Camp Cadwalader. They have 20 feet fronts, and are 175 feet deep. The houses are under roof, and will be finished in about four months. Several of the city railway companies run their cars in close proximity to the new buildings.

—The Building Inspectors, at the request of one of the school directors of the Twentieth section, made a thorough examination of the school house at Twenty-second and Brown streets recently, and reported that the east and west partitions had settled in consequence of the shrinking of the lumber, and recommended that an iron column be placed under each partition in each story of the building.

—Last evening Adelphi Lodge, I. O. O. F., assembled at the hall of the Young Mænnerchor Society, Cherry street, above Fifth, and about 8 o'clock were presented by their lady friends with a most beautiful silk flag, made for the lodge for use on the 26th of April, at the great parade. The presentation was made on part of the fair donors by P. G. Sire James B. Nicholson, and replied to on part of the lodge by P. G. M. John W. Stokes.

—The twenty first anniversary of the Rosine Association was celebrated yesterday afternoon, at the hall, corner of Ninth and Spring Garden streets. Mrs. Harriet S. French presided. The annual report was read by the Secretary, Mrs. G. M. Jones. At the present time there are 17 inmates in the Asylum at Rising Sun. The health of the institution has been good, no deaths having occurred during the past three years. The bequest of Isaac Barton, of $3000, was acknowledged. The property at Rising Sun has been purchased for the accommodation of persons coming under the care of the Managers, at the cost of $15,000. The treasurer reported subscriptions to the amount of $1000.

Domestic Affairs.

—Gold closed yesterday at 131½.

—The Hudson River and Central Railroad trains are again in running order.

—Throughout Wisconsin and Minnesota a heavy snow storm prevailed yesterday.

—An underground retreat, where thieves hid stolen goods, has been discovered in Baltimore.

—A young man was killed at Huntingdon, on Wednesday, by being run over by the Western express train.

—By a boiler explosion, last Tuesday, near Sauk Rapids, Minn., seven men were injured, of whom two will probably die.

—Harrison Turner, a well-known citizen of Baltimore, committed suicide yesterday, leaving a wife and twelve children.

—The Canadian book publishers want Parliament to allow them the privilege of printing British copyright works on the payment of 12½ per cent. to the authors.

—Twenty-one thousand five hundred and forty emigrants have arrived at New York city since the 1st of January, against twenty one thousand and eighty-nine to the same period last year.

THE CIVIL TENURE.

How Cunningly the New Bill was Framed.

There are numberless rumors afloat to-night regarding the President's intentions relative to the Civil-tenure bill, which passed Congress yesterday and was delivered to him to-day, but none of them have any foundation in fact, as he has, as usual, kept his own counsel. It is certain, however, that when he lays the matter before the Cabinet to-morrow, every member thereof will express a disapproval of the bill, if they do not advise him to veto it. Many Senators and members of the House who voted for it expressed astonishment to-day at finding that, while at first it appeared to be clumsily drawn, it is in reality one of the shrewdest pieces of legislation enacted for many years, and in effect re-enacts the old law. The repealers are aghast at this discovery and acknowledge themselves badly sold. They now see that inasmuch as the first section, retained from the old law, prohibits removals without the consent of the Senate, that body can, as I stated last night, by authority of subsequent sections, retain any one in office by refusing to act upon or by rejecting new nominations. The only substantial change from the old law is in the fact that the new bill entitles the President's nominees to enter at once upon their duties, and to draw salary until the Senate passes judgment on their cases. Under the old law the nominees could not enter upon the duties of the office or draw pay until the Senate had passed upon their case. This brief explanation of the real purport of the new bill will suffice to give you some idea of the revulsion of feeling regarding it among the repealers, who voted for it under the impression that a removal under its provisions was final. It must be remembered in this connection that the President cannot suspend an officer more than once on the same charges, and consequently if the first suspension is not sustained by the Senate he is powerless to act until he finds new charges. In view of this condition of affairs, it is not to be wondered that the excitement over the matter in political circles is very great to night. There are those who confidently expect a veto.—*Press Washington correspondence of yesterday.*

CITY COUNCILS.

The regular stated meeting of both branches of Councils was held yesterday afternoon.

Select Council.—President Stokley in the chair. Several petitions were received and appropriately referred.

Mr. Shallcross, from the Committee on City Property, reported a resolution instructing the City Controller to countersign warrants for the payment of furniture purchased for Independence Hall, and for the construction of a culvert on Walnut street, between Eighteenth and Nineteenth. Passed.

Also, an ordinance appropriating $4500 for the erection of a one-story building on a lot held by the City, between Twenty-second street and Corinthian avenue and Brown and Parrish, and surrounding it with a fence. Recommitted.

Mr. Ritchie, from the Committee on Schools, reported favorably upon the request of the Board of Controllers for the purchase of a lot on Highland avenue, Chestnut Hill, for school purposes. The lot is 180 by 200 feet. A resolution authorizing the City Solicitor to examine the title of the property was passed.

Mr. Franciscus, from the Committee on Railroads, reported that the committee had carefully considered the petitions for the removal of the railroad tracks on Broad street, from Willow to Prime, and as a preliminary measure, submitted a resolution to the following effect:

That the Superintendent of the City Railroads be authorized to remove all turnouts from railroad tracks on Broad street, from Willow street to Washington avenue, by the first day of July, 1869, and that he notify all persons owning such turnouts that such removal will be made. Passed.

A further report was made by the committee, relative to the opening of South Fifteenth street. The committee say that they have had conferences with the officers of the Baltimore, Wilmington and Philadelphia Company, whose property extends across Fifteenth street below Washington avenue, and with the petitioners who ask the opening of the thoroughfare. The committee think the street should be opened, but that a reasonable time should be given to the railroad company to prepare for the removal of its depot.

Mr. Franciscus asked the postponement of the whole matter for one week, which was done.

The same gentleman presented a resolution, instructing the City Treasurer, in conjunction with the City Controller, to destroy all old warrants that had been paid. Passed.

Also, giving the City Treasurer power to employ additional clerks.

Also, a supplementary ordinance, which requires the City Treasurer to pay all warrants drawn for the amount of ten dollars, or under that amount, upon presentation, and that he shall not be required to stamp any of said warrants.

Mr. Duffy moved to make it one hundred dollars, or under. Disagreed to. The original measure passed.

Mr. Bumm presented a resolution directing the City Solicitor to immediately commence suit against Charles H. Crawford, contractor for cleansing the streets of the Fifth District, and against his sureties, to recover damages incurred to the city by a non-compliance with the terms of his contract. Passed.

Mr. Smith offered a resolution instructing the Committee on Fire and Trusts to report an ordinance requiring steam fire engines to be placed at the side of the streets on the occasion of fire, so as not to interfere with the running of the passenger cars. Referred.

Also, a resolution allowing the Green and Coates Street, Company to place a siding on Coates street west of Sixth street.

Mr. Ritchie offered a resolution requesting the Controllers of Public Schools to inform Councils of the cause of delay in furnishing the schools with supplies of books and stationery. Referred to the Committee on Schools.

The resolution requesting the Legislature to appoint a committee to investigate into the alleged bribery in connection with the Metropolitan Police bill was read, and postponed.

Mr Duffy offered the following, which was not agreed to:

Resolved, That the City Solicitor is hereby instructed to proceed against the securities of said contractors for any damages the city may sustain by the abandonment or non-fulfilment of any or all of said contracts, whenever in his opinion, or on information from the Mayor, or the Board of Health, said contracts, or any of them, have been annulled or abandoned.

Adjourned.

Common Branch.—President Joseph F. Marcer in the chair.

Several petitions were received and referred to appropriate committees.

Mr. Dillon presented for the citizens of the First Ward a communication complaining of the sad condition of the pavements and sidewalks on Passyunk road, between Wharton and Reed streets. Referred.

Mr. H. Huhn submitted an ordinance for the rebuilding of the two sections of the market houses on South Second street. Referred.

Mr. Wagner offered a resolution instructing the City Solicitor to report what control Councils have over the bridges and culverts in the Twenty-second Ward. Agreed to.

Mr. H. Huhn offered a resolution requesting the Mayor to direct the Chief of Police to be uniformed when on duty.

Mr. Hetzell moved to refer it to the Committee on Police.

Mr. Dillon informed the members that he had seen the Chief in uniform only a day or two since.

Mr. Hetzell said the matter was a very small one to bring before Councils. He thought the mover of the resolution would do well by submitting another bill, providing that the Mayor shall wear some kind of uniform, to denote that he is the chief executive officer of the city.

Mr. Hetzell's motion fell, and the resolution was passed.

Two communications were received from the Chief Engineer of the Fire Department—one notifying the Chamber that he had suspended the Independence and Spring Garden steam fire engine companies for riotous conduct on Sunday last at Middle and Callowhill streets, and the other representing that he had suspended the South Penn Hose Company for assaulting Assistant Engineer Hensler at the fire on North Second street yesterday morning. The communications were referred to Committee on Fire and Trusts.

Mr. Ray, chairman of the Highway Committee, submitted bills as follows:

For the paving of Thirty-ninth, Harrison, Story, Apple and other streets.

Grading, paving and curbing of the footways on Berks, Montgomery and Sixteenth streets.

Opening of Sixteenth, Eighteenth and Berks streets, in the Twentieth and Twenty-eighth Wards.

Directing the laying of board sidewalks on Passyunk road, from Broad street to Point Breeze Gas Works.

Authorizing the opening of Franklin street from Diamond street to Montgomery avenue, and Dean street from Kensington avenue to old Front street.

Grading of Eighth, Thirty-ninth and Story streets.

Grading and curbing of the footways in Adams street from Frankford road to Sellers street.

All of the above were passed.

Mr. Ray also offered a resolution instructing the City Solicitor to ask for a jury to assess damages caused by the opening of Hall street. Agreed to.

Also, an ordinance regulating the size of curbstones. Passed.

Mr. Shoemaker offered an ordinance appropriating $500 for damages incurred in the opening of Willow Grove avenue. Passed.

Amendment offered by Mr. Evans to allow the renters at the ends of the Eleventh-street market-houses to sell fresh fish, was agreed to.

Select Council bills, as follows, were concurred in: To pay for repairs in Independence Hall; authorizing the purchase of a piece of ground in the Twenty-second Ward; to discharge the Committee on Railroads from the consideration of a certain subject; directing the removal of all turn-outs on Broad street before July 1; empowering the City Treasurer to employ two additional clerks for sixty days; instructing the investigating committee on City Treasurer's account to destroy certain bills; instructing the City Solicitor to enter suit againts contractor Crawford for non-performance of contract, and a resolution requiring all warrants under ten dollars to be cashed on presentation.

Mr. Hall offered a resolution inquiring of the City Treasurer the number of suits brought against the city on warrants less than ten dollars and the names of the persons instituting the suits. Agreed to. Adjourned.

Twitchell.

John O'Byrne, Esq., who has been in Harrisburg seeking a respite for George S. Twitchell, Jr., had another interview with Governor Geary yesterday morning, during which the Executive treated the barrister with great courtesy. Mr. O'Byrne left without receiving any assurance of a hope of executive clemency, but the Governor stated that he would peruse the documents handed him and reply in a few days. Mr. O'Byrne has gone to Washington to participate in the argument on the application for a writ of error in the United States Supreme Court.

DRUGS, PAINTS, ETC.

ROBERT SHOEMAKER & CO.,
N. E. Corner of FOURTH and RACE Sts.,
PHILADELPHIA,
WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS.
IMPORTERS AND MANUFACTURERS OF
White Lead and Colored Paints, Putty
Varnishes, Etc.
AGENTS FOR THE CELEBRATED
FRENCH ZINC PAINTS.
DEALERS AND CONSUMERS SUPPLIED AT
LOWEST PRICES FOR CASH. 1218

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE ORPHANS' COURT FOR THE CITY AND COUNTY OF PHILADELPHIA.

Estate of ELIZA E WILTBERGER, deceased.

The Auditor appointed by the Court to audit, settle, and adjust the account of JAMES McILVAIN and WILLIAM VODGES, executors of the last will and testament of ELIZA E WILTBERGER, deceased, and to report distribution of the balance in the hands of the accountant, will meet the parties interested for the purpose of his appointment, on MONDAY, April 5, 1869, at 10 o'clock A. M., at the office of H. M. PHILLIPS, Esq., No. 126 S. SIXTH Street, in the city of Philadelphia.

3 25 thstu5t* WM. KNIGHT SHERBROOK, Auditor.

MARINE TELEGRAPH.

For additional Marine News see First Page.

ALMANAC FOR PHILADELPHIA—THIS DAY.

Sun Rises	5·42	Moon Rises	morn.
Sun Sets	6·28	High Water	6·28

PHILADELPHIA BOARD OF TRADE.

George N. Tatham, William C. Kent, D. C. McCammon, } Committee of the Month.

MOVEMENTS OF OCEAN STEAMERS.

FOR AMERICA.			
St. Laurent	Brest	New York	Mar. 13
Hanse	Southampton	New York	Mar. 16
India	Glasgow	New York	Mar. 19
Aleppo	Liverpool	New York	Mar. 20
Saxonia	Havre	New York	Mar. 20
FOR EUROPE.			
C. of N. York	New York	Liverpool	April 3
Cuba	New York	Liverpool	April 3
Pennsylvania	New York	Liverpool	April 3
Atalanta	New York	London	April 3
Europe	New York	Havre	April 7
C. of Cork	New York	Liverpool	April 8
Wm. Penn	New York	London	April 10
C. of London	New York	Liverpool	April 10
C. of Brooklyn	New York	Liverpool	April 17
Etna	New York	Liverpool	April 20
COASTWISE, DOMESTIC, ETC.			
Cortes	New York	New Orleans	April 3
Wyoming	Philada	Savannah	April 3
Pioneer	Philada	Wilmington	April 3
J. W. Everman	Philada	Charleston	April 8
Juniata	Philada	New Orleans	April 9

Mails are forwarded by every steamer in the regular lines. The steamers for or from Liverpool call at Queenstown, except the Canadian line, which call at Londonderry. The steamers for or from the Continent call at Southampton.

CLEARED YESTERDAY.

Steamship Prometheus, Gray, Charleston, E. A. Souder & Co.

Brig Condova, Eddy, Matanzas, Warren & Gregg.

Schr M. H. Stockham, Cordery, Boston, G. S. Repplier

St'r Diamond State, Webb, Baltimore, A. Groves, Jr.

St'r Bristol, Wallace, New York, W. P. Clyde & Co.

St'r F. Franklin, Pierson, Baltimore, A. Groves, Jr.

Tug Thos. Jefferson, Allen, for Baltimore, with a tow of barges, W. P. Clyde & Co.

ARRIVED YESTERDAY.

Br. barque Rothesay, Hall, from Liverpool Jan. 23, with mdse. to Peter Wright & Sons.

Br. schr Aerolite, Wilcox, 40 days from Messina, with fruit to S. S. Scattergood & Co.

Steamer Sarah, Jones, 24 hours from New York, with mdse. to W. M. Baird & Co.

Steamer A. C. Stimers, Knox, 24 hours from New York, with mdse. to W. P. Clyde & Co.

Steamer E. C. Biddle, McCue, 24 hours from New York, with mdse. to W. P. Clyde & Co.

Steamer Frank, Pierce, 24 hours from New York, with mdse. to W. M. Baird & Co.

Tug Thos. Jefferson, Allen, from Baltimore, with a tow of barges to W. P. Clyde & Co.

Correspondence of the Philadelphia Exchange.

CAPE ISLAND, N. J., March 31.—Barque Marion, from Liverpool for Philadelphia; four other barques, unknown; and one brig in tow of tug America, passed in last evening.

Schr Emily Fowler, Hart, from Virginia, with ship timber, bound to Boston, is ashore at Cold Spring Bar; vessel and cargo will be lost; sails, rigging, anchors, and chains saved.

Wind NW. THOMAS B. HUGHES.

MEMORANDA.

Steamship J. W. Everman, Snyder, for Philadelphia, sailed from Charleston yesterday.

Barque Sylphide, Thompson, for Philadelphia, sailed from Messina 13th ult.

Barque Eliza A. Cochran, Swasey, sailed from Cardenas 24th ult., for a port north of Hatteras.

Brig La Cathele, Cafiero, for Philadelphia, sailed from Messina 8th ult.

Brig James R. Kirby, Barnard, for Philadelphia, sailed from Cienfuegos 24th ult.

Brig Anna, Morrow, at Cienfuegos 24th ult., from St. Thomas.

Brig Ida M. Comery, McLellan, sailed from Havana 24th ult., for Sagua.

Brig J. Howland, Freeman, sailed from Cardenas 24th ult., for a port north of Hatteras.

Brig Clara M. Goodrich, Lynch, sailed from Cardenas 24th ult., for a port north of Hatteras.

Brig Harry Virden, Collins, at Matanzas 24th ult., from Liverpool.

Brig Zoe, Lent, for a port north of Hatteras, sailed from Cardenas 24th ult.

Schr T. T. Tasker, Allen, cleared at Baltimore 31st ult., for New York.

Schrs W. D. Cargill, Kelley, for New London; Anna E. Safford, Lowell, and Richard Law, York, for Stonington, all from Philadelphia, at New York 31st ult.

Schr Joseph M. Fitzgerald, Smith, for Philadelphia, cleared at Jacksonville 25th ult.

Schr Ella Matthews, McElwee, hence, at Charleston 31st ult.

Schr Archer, Pritchard, sailed from Cienfuegos 24th ult. for Philadelphia.

Schr J. Ricardo Jova, Little, hence, at Cienfuegos, and sailed 24th ult. for New York.

Schr J. W. Hall, Powell, for Philadelphia, cleared at Boston 30th ult.

Schr R. J. Mercer, King, for Philadelphia, sailed from Fall River 29th ult.

Schr Morning Star, Lynch, hence, for Mystic, at New Haven 29th ult.

Schr Daniel Britton, Saunders, for Philadelphia, sailed from Providence 30th ult.

Schrs Lottie Beard, Perry, from Dighton, and Lamertine, Butler, from Marion, both for Philadelphia, at Newport 29th ult.

Schr Annie May, May, for Philadelphia, sailed from Dighton 30th ult.

Schrs Bradley, Bradley, and Mary Anna, Burns, hence, at New Haven 29th ult.

NOTICE TO MARINERS.

Official information has been received at this office, that from the 19th day of March, 1869 a light will be exhibited from a lighthouse recently erected on Rua Island, Arosa Bay, west coast of Spain. The light will be a fixed white light, elevated 78 feet above high water, and in clear weather should be seen from a distance of 11 miles. The illuminating apparatus is of the fifth order. The tower is round, built of grey granite, and 52 feet high; it is attached to the keeper's dwelling, which is of the same color as the tower. Position as given is in lat 42 deg. 32 min. 50 sec. N., long. 8 deg. 55 min. 26 sec. W. from Greenwich. This light is intended as a guide for vessels entering or leaving Arosa Bay.

By order. W. B. SHUBRICK, Chairman.

Treasury Department, Office Lighthouse Board, Washington, D. C., March 23, 1869.

CHROMO-LITHOGRAPHS.

PICTURES FOR PRESENTS
A. S. ROBINSON,
No. 910 CHESNUT Street,
Has just received exquisite specimens of
ART, SUITABLE FOR HOLIDAY GIFTS,
FINE DRESDEN "ENAMELS" ON PORCELAIN, IN GREAT VARIETY.
SPLENDID PAINTED PHOTOGRAPHS,
Including a Number of Choice Gems.
A SUPERB LINE OF CHROMOS.
A large assortment of
NEW ENGRAVINGS, ETC.
Also, RICH STYLES FRAMES, of elegant new patterns. 31

TRUNKS.

IMPROVEMENT IN TRUNKS.
ALL TRUNKS NOW MADE AT
The "Great Central" Trunk Depot,
Have Simons' Patent Safety Hasp and Bolts, which securely fastens the Trunk on both ends with heavy Bolts, and in the centre with the ordinary lock. Positively no extra charge.
GREAT CENTRAL TRUNK DEPOT,
N. W. Cor. SEVENTH and CHESNUT Sts.
TRAVELLERS, NOTICE.
Purchase your Trunks with Simons' Triple Fastening, heavy Bolts; no fear lock breaking,
AT THE GREAT CENTRAL,
3 19 2m No. 701 CHESNUT Street

MEDICAL.

PILES OR HEMORRHOIDAL TUMORS.
All kinds perfectly and permanently cured, without pain, danger, caustics, or instruments, W. A. McCANDLESS, M. D., No. 1926 SPRING GARDEN Street. We can refer you to over a thousand of the best citizens of Philadelphia cured. Reference given at our office. 3 26 2m

DR. KINKELIN, AFTER A RESIDENCE and practice of thirty years at the Northwest corner of Third and Union streets, has lately removed to South ELEVENTH Street, between MARKET and CHESNUT.
His superiority in the prompt and perfect cure of all recent, chronic, local, and constitutional affections of a special nature, is proverbial.
Diseases of the skin, appearing in a hundred different forms, totally eradicated; mental and physical weakness, and all nervous debilities scientifically and successfully treated. Office hours from 8 A. M. to 8 P. M.

PHILOSOPHY OF MARRIAGE.—A new Course of Lectures, as delivered at the New York Museum of Anatomy, embracing the subjects:—How to Live and What to Live for; Youth, Maturity, and Old Age; Manhood Generally Reviewed; The Cause of Indigestion; Flatulence and Nervous Diseases Accounted For; Marriage Philosophically Considered, etc. etc. Pocket volumes containing these Lectures will be forwarded, post-paid on receipt of 25 cents, by addressing W. A. LEARY, JR., S. E. corner of FIFTH and WALNUT Streets, Philadelphia.

FINANCIAL.

UNION PACIFIC
RAILROAD
FIRST MORTGAGE
30 YEARS SIX PER CENT.
GOLD BONDS,
BOUGHT AND SOLD.
DeHAVEN & BRO.
DEALERS IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,
GOLD, ETC.,
No. 40 South THIRD Street,
2 1 tf PHILADELPHIA.

BANKING HOUSE
OF
JAY COOKE & Co.
Nos. 112 and 114 South THIRD Street
PHILADELPHIA,
Dealers in all Government Securities.
Old 5-20s Wanted in Exchange for New
A Liberal Difference allowed.
Compound Interest Notes Wanted.
Interest Allowed on Deposits.
COLLECTIONS MADE. STOCKS bought and sold on Commission.
Special business accommodations reserved for ladies;
We will receive applications for Policies of Life Insurance in the National Life Insurance Company of the United States. Full information given at our office. 4 1 3m

LEDYARD & BARLOW
Have Removed their
LAW AND COLLECTION OFFICE
TO
No. 19 South THIRD Street,
PHILADELPHIA,
And will continue to give careful attention to collecting and securing CLAIMS throughout the United States, British Provinces, and Europe.
Sight Drafts and Maturing Paper collected at Bankers' Rates. 1 28 6m

STERLING & WILDMAN,
BANKERS AND BROKERS,
No. 110 S. THIRD Street, Philadelphia.
Special Agents for the Sale of
Danville, Hazleton, and Wilkesbarre RR.
FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS,
Dated 1867, due in 1887. Interest Seven Per Cent. payable half yearly, on the first of April and first of October, clear of State and United States taxes. At present these bonds are offered at the low price of 80 and accrued interest. They are in denominations of $200, $500, and $1000.
Pamphlets containing Maps, Reports, and full information on hand for distribution, and will be sent by mail on application.
Government Bonds and other Securities taken in exchange at market rates.
Dealers in Stocks, Bonds, Loans, Gold, etc. 3 20 1m

B. K. JAMISON & Co.
SUCCESSORS TO
P. F. KELLY & CO.
BANKERS AND DEALERS IN
Gold, Silver, and Government Bonds,
At Closest Market Rates.
N. W. Corner THIRD and CHESNUT Sts.
Special attention given to COMMISSION ORDERS in New York and Philadelphia Stocks Boards, etc. etc. 2 11 3m

SMITH, RANDOLPH & Co.
BANKERS PHILA & N. YORK
Dealers in United States Bonds, and Members of Stock and Gold Exchange,
Receive Accounts of Banks and Bankers on Liberal Terms.
ISSUE BILLS OF EXCHANGE ON
C. J. HAMBRO & SON, LONDON,
B. METZLER, S. SOHN & CO., FRANKFORT
JAMES W. TUCKER & CO., PARIS,
And Other Principal Cities, and Letters of Credit Available Throughout Europe.

FINANCIAL.

E. W. CLARK & CO.
BANKERS,
No. 35 South Third Street,
PHILADELPHIA.
DEALERS IN
GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,
STOCK, GOLD
AND NOTE BROKERS.
Accounts of Banks, Firms, and Individuals received, subject to check at sight.
INTEREST ALLOWED ON BALANCES.
GENERAL AGENTS,
FOR
PENNSYLVANIA
AND
SOUTHERN NEW JERSEY,
OF THE
NATIONAL LIFE INSURANCE CO.
OF THE
UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.
The National Life Insurance Company is a corporation chartered by special Act of Congress, approved July 25, 1868, with a
CASH CAPITAL, $1,000,000, FULL PAID.
Liberal terms offered to Agents and Solicitors, who are invited to apply at our office.
Full particulars to be had on application at our office, located in the second story of our Banking House, where Circulars and Pamphlets, fully describing the advantages offered by the Company, may be had.
E. W. CLARK & CO.,
No. 35 South Third St.

4,500,000
SEVEN PER CENT. GOLD BONDS,
THIRTY YEARS TO RUN,
ISSUED BY
The Lake Superior and Mississippi River Railroad Company.
They are a First Mortgage Sinking Fund Bond, Free of United States Tax,
Secured by One Million Six Hundred and Thirty-two Thousand Acres Of Choice Lands,
And by the Railroad, its Rolling Stock, and the Franchises of the Company.
A Double Security and First-Class Investment in every respect,
YIELDING IN CURRENCY NEARLY
Ten Per Cent. Per Annum.
Present Price Par and Accrued Interest.
Gold, Government Bonds and other Stocks received in payment at their highest market price.
Pamphlets and full information given on application to
JAY COOKE & CO.,
No. 114 South THIRD Street,
E. W. CLARK & CO.,
No. 35 South THIRD Street,
Fiscal Agents of the Lake Superior and Mississippi River Railroad Company. 3 10 60t4p

HOME INVESTMENTS.
READING RAILROAD SIXES,
Clear of State, United States and Municipal Taxes.
Pennsylvania and New York Canal and RR. Company Seven Per Cent. First Mortgage Bonds,
Principal and Interest guaranteed by the LEHIGH VALLEY RAILROAD COMPANY.
We have but a small amount of the above Bonds, and offer them at a price that will pay a good interest on the investment.
DREXEL & CO., Bankers,
No. 34 South THIRD Street,
3 19 fmw4ptf PHILADELPHIA.

HENRY G. GOWEN,
(LATE OF COCHRAN, GOWEN & CO.),
BANKER AND BROKER,
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Stocks and Bonds Bought and Sold on Commission in Philadelphia and New York.
Gold and Government Securities Dealt In.
New York quotations by Telegraph constantly received.
COLLECTIONS made on all accessible points.
INTEREST allowed on deposits. 3 30 1m

GLENDINNING, DAVIS & CO
No. 48 South THIRD Street,
PHILADELPHIA.
GLENDINNING, DAVIS & AMORY
No. 2 NASSAU St., New York,
BANKERS AND BROKERS.
Direct telegraphic communication with the New York Stock Boards from the Philadelphia Office. 13

P. S. PETERSON & CO.,
Stock and Exchange Brokers,
No. 39 South THIRD Street,
Members of the New York and Philadelphia Stock and Gold Boards.
STOCKS, BONDS, Etc., bought and sold on commission only at either city. 126¾

THE ADAMS EXPRESS COMPANY, OFFICE No. 320 CHESNUT Street, forwards Parcels, Packages, Merchandise, Bank Notes, and Specie, either by its own lines or in connection with other Express Companies, to all the principal towns and cities in the United States.
JOHN BINGHAM, Superintendent.
12

COTTON SAIL DUCK AND CANVAS, OF all numbers and brands, Tent, Awning, and Wagon-Cover Duck.
Also, Paper Manufacturers' Drier Felts, from thirty inches to seventy-six inches wide, Paulin, Belting, Sail Twine, etc. JOHN W. EVERMAN,
No. 103 CHURCH Street (City Stores).

AMUSEMENTS.

AMERICAN ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
GRAND ITALIAN OPERA.
LIMITED SEASON OF SEVEN (7) NIGHTS AND TWO (2) GALA MATINEES.
THIS (Friday) EVENING, at 8 o'clock,
Meyerbeer's Grand Spectacular Opera, in 5 acts,
LE PROPHETE.
LE PROPHETE.
LE PROPHETE.
With Mme. ANNA DE LA GRANGE in her great role of FIDES,
INCREASED CHORUS AND ORCHESTRA.
MILITARY BAND.
Ballet Divertissement by WESMAEL and ZUCCOLI.
Entirely New Dresses by Sig. BRUSCHI and Madame MACCHI.
New Appointments by Sig. ABBIATI,
and the following cast:—

Fides	Madame La Grange
Bertha	Miss McCulloch
John of Leyden	Signor Boetti
Count Oberthal	Herr Formes
Jonas, Anabaptists	Herr Habelmann
Mathisen, Anabaptists	Signor Barili
Zacharia, Anabaptists	Signor Antonucci

First Act is in Dortrecht—the others in Munster.
Period of the Drama—16th Century.
Conductor MAX MARETZEK
TO-MORROW (SATURDAY), 3d APRIL, at 2 P. M.,
GRAND GALA MATINEE.
IL TROVATORE.
IL TROVATORE.
Admission to Matinee, including Reserved Seats,
ONE DOLLAR.
SATURDAY EVENING, Second and Last Time of
LE PROPHETE.
LE PROPHETE.
LE PROPHETE.
MONDAY, April 5, first appearance this season of
MISS CLARA LOUISE KELLOGG.
MISS KELLOGG in her famous role of MARGUERITE.
General Admission, One Dollar. Reserved Seats, 50 cents extra, except on the "Kellogg" and "Le Prophete" Nights, when Reserved Seats will be One ($1) Dollar extra.
Family Circle, 50 cents; Amphitheatre, 25 cents.
Seats for either of the above representations can now be secured at the Academy, and at Mr. C. W. A. Trumpler's Music Store, No. 926 Chesnut street.

AMERICAN ACADEMY OF MUSIC,
ITALIAN OPERA.
GRAND GALA MATINEE,
SATURDAY, 3d April, at 2 P. M.
IL TROVATORE. [4 2
Admission (including Reserved Seats) One Dollar.
Seats can now be had at the Academy and Mr. C. W. A. Trumpler's Music Store, No. 926 Chesnut st.

MRS. JOHN DREW'S ARCH ST. THEATRE
A. EVERLY
RESPECTFULLY ANNOUNCES THAT HIS
BENEFIT
Will take place on SATURDAY EVENING, April 3,
On which occasion will presented a play of powerful interest, in four acts, entitled
STRATHMORE.
STRATHMORE A. EVERLY
And the Comic Drama of
HELPING HANDS; OR, LOVE AND MUSIC.
Lorentz Hartmann, a Blind Musician...A. EVERLY
Curtain will rise at 7·45.
The Box Book is now open. 3 27

MRS. JOHN DREW'S ARCH STREET THEATRE. Begins at ¼ to 8.
TO-NIGHT (Friday), April 2,
Positively last representation of Shakespeare's Great Play of
TWELFTH NIGHT.
VIOLA Mrs. JOHN DREW
Aided by the full company.
Saturday—Benefit of A. EVERLY.
MONDAY EVENING, April 5,
Robertson's last great play of
SCHOOL.

WALNUT ST. THEATRE. BEGINS AT 7¼.
THIS (Friday) EVENING, April 2,
BENEFIT OF MISS JENNY WILLMORE
And fifth night of the great
LONDON BURLESQUE COMBINATION,
JENNY WILLMORE, LIZZIE WILLMORE,
and the celebrated and versatile Comedian,
MR. FELIX ROGERS,
of the new Adelphi, Royal, and St. James' Theatres, London who will appear in Burnard's Extravaganza of
IXION; OR, THE MAN AT THE WHEEL.
IXION MISS JENNY WILLMORE
JUNO MISS LIZZIE WILLMORE
To commence with H. T. Craven's Drama of
MIRIAM'S CRIME.

CHESNUT STREET THEATRE.
C. D. HESS & Co. Managers
THIRD WEEK AND STILL INCREASING HOUSES, ENTHUSIASM, AND ATTRACTIONS.
The Great Musical Burlesque Extravaganza. The New features specially arranged each week. Those who have seen it, come again and see much FIELD OF THE CLOTH OF GOLD. more than you saw before. Those who have not seen it have a great treat in reserve.
IT IS SPLENDID, WITTY, LUDICROUS, GRAND.
GRAND MATINEE NEXT SATURDAY,
at cheap admission prices. [3 29tf

THEATRE COMIQUE, SEVENTH STREET, below Arch. Commences at 8 o'clock.
A PRONOUNCED SUCCESS.
MR. AND MRS. MADISON OBREY'S [3 29 6t
OBREY'S POPULAR AND FASHIONABLE
HUMOROUS AND MUSICAL ENTERTAINMENT,
with new Musical Instruments and Descriptive Songs, the "New Velocipede," "Cinderella," and
"WATKINS' EVENING PARTY," NIGHTLY.

FOX'S AMERICAN VARIETY THEATRE.—
UNPARALLELED ATTRACTIONS.
THE GENUINE ARABS FROM ARABIA.
TWO NEW BALLETS.
The Great Burlesque IXION! IXION!
Doors open at 7; commence 7·20; Saturday, 2 P. M.

VALER'S (LATE MILLER'S) WINTER GARDEN, Nos. 720, 722, 724, and 726 VINE Street.
THE GRAND ORCHESTRION, formerly the property of the GRAND DUKE OF BADEN, purchased at great expense by JACOB VALER, of this city, in combination with FLAMER'S ORCHESTRA, and Miss NELLIE ANDERSON, will perform EVERY AFTERNOON and EVENING at the above-mentioned place. Admission free. 1 13 tf

HORTICULTURAL HALL.—GERMANIA ORCHESTRA—PUBLIC REHEARSALS EVERY WEDNESDAY, at 3½ P. M.—Tickets sold at the door, and all principal Music Stores. Packages of five for $1; single, 25 cents.
Engagements can be made by addressing G. BASTERT, No. 1231 MONTEREY Street; and Andre's Music Store No. 1104 Chesnut street. 1 21 3m

SENTZ AND HASSLER'S
THIRTIETH AND LAST
ORCHESTRA MATINEE
will be given May 8. 11 4 tf

GYMNASIUM, CORNER OF NINTH AND ARCH Streets, for Ladies, Gentlemen, and Children, is now open DAY and EVENING. Lessons given in Sparring and Fencing. Call in person or send for circular [3 6 stuth3mo] PROF. L. LEWIS.

MAMMOTH VELOCIPEDE SCHOOL, TWENTY-FIRST and RACE Streets, open Day and Evening. All styles of Velocipedes both for sale and to rent. Headquarters of Philadelphia Velocipede Club. Admission, 10 cents.
3 9 3m J. W. POST.

STOVES, RANGES, ETC.

NOTICE.—THE UNDERSIGNED would call the attention of the public to his NEW GOLDEN EAGLE FURNACE.
This is an entirely new heater. It is so constructed as to at once commend itself to general favor, being a combination of wrought and cast iron. It is very simple in its construction, and is perfectly air-tight; self-cleaning, having no pipes or drums to be taken out and cleaned. It is so arranged with upright flues as to produce a larger amount of heat from the same weight of coal than any furnace now in use. The hygrometic condition of the air as produced by my new arrangement of evaporation will at once demonstrate that it is the only Hot Air Furnace that will produce a perfectly healthy atmosphere.
Those in want of a complete Heating Apparatus would do well to call and examine the Golden Eagle.
CHARLES WILLIAMS,
Nos. 1132 and 1134 MARKET Street,
Philadelphia.
A large assortment of Cooking Ranges, Fire-board Stoves, Low Down Grates, Ventilators, etc., always on hand
N. B.—Jobbing of all kinds promptly done. 5 10§

THOMPSON'S LONDON KITCHENER or EUROPEAN RANGE, for families, hotels, or public institutions, in TWENTY DIFFERENT SIZES. Also, Philadelphia Ranges, Hot-Air Furnaces, Portable Heaters, Low-down Grates, Fireboard Stoves, Bath Boilers, Stew-hole Plates, Boilers, Cooking Stoves, etc., wholesale and retail, by the manufacturers,
SHARPE & THOMPSON,
11 25wfm6m No. 209 N. SECOND Street.

CORN EXCHANGE
BAG MANUFACTORY.
JOHN T. BAILEY,
N. E. corner of MARKET and WATER Streets,
Philadelphia.
DEALERS IN BAGS AND BAGGING
Of every description, for
Grain, Flour, Salt, Super-Phosphate of Lime, Bone Dust, Etc.
Large and small GUNNY BAGS constantly on hand
1221 Also, WOOL SACKS.

DEAFNESS.—EVERY INSTRUMENT THAT science and skill have invented to assist the hearing in every degree of deafness; also, Respirators; also, Crandall's Patent Crutches, superior to any others in use, at P. MADEIRA'S, No. 115 TENTH Street, below Chesnut.

Evening Telegraph

PUBLISHED EVERY AFTERNOON
(SUNDAYS EXCEPTED),
AT THE EVENING TELEGRAPH BUILDING,
NO. 108 S. THIRD STREET,
PHILADELPHIA.

The Price is three cents per copy (double sheet); or eighteen cents per week, payable to the carrier by whom served. The subscription price by mail is Nine Dollars per annum, or One Dollar and Fifty cents for two months, invariably in advance for the time ordered.

FRIDAY, APRIL 2, 1869.

Street Cleaning.

The Legislature recently passed a law transferring from City Councils, the Mayor, and the Highway Department, the power they have hitherto exercised over matters relating to the purification of the streets, and the removal of garbage from the markets and public highways of the city, to the Board of Health. This change may prove highly beneficial, and, at all events, it is scarcely possible that it can exert a deleterious influence. Councils have failed utterly as scavengers. It matters not what plan they adopt, it never succeeds. If they authorize the Highway Department to undertake the task, a great deal of pains is taken to employ laborers in the wards where their votes can be most effective, or to put on the pay-roll men more famous for their skill at the polls than their activity in handling scrapers and shovels. About election times extraordinary activity prevails; but at all other seasons the streets remain disgustingly dirty. If Councils employ contractors, the filth may be gathered up and carted off once or twice a year, but it seems vain to expect more frequent and thorough purification. Contractors calculate very closely. If they wait until the streets are full of garbage, the cost of collection and removal is about repaid by the value of the material as manure, and the sum received from the city is nearly all clear profit; while frequent sweepings and scrapings, although decidedly desirable to the public, leave too small a margin. The contract system, as practically administered in this city during the last few years, has amounted to but little more than an agreement to pay the contractors for cleaning the strets at intervals when they were sure of collecting remunerative quantities of manure. This system is bad enough, but at one time even a worse custom prevailed in New York, for the tax-payers of that city were paying a million of dollars, nominally, for cleaning the streets, when no real service of any kind was rendered for this money, the whole sum being recklessly squandered among the favorites and partisans of plundering officials. In this progressive age, when the world is startled year after year by some stupendous new triumph of science or engineering skill, when the mightiest rivers are spanned by bridges, the bed of old ocean made the resting-place of telegraphic cables, ship canals dug out of deserts, cities built on piles, and the loftiest mountains crossed by railways, modern civilization, as typified in City Councils and Highway Departments, has proved totally incompetent to grapple with the mighty task of sweeping up and keeping clean the public streets! Everybody knows how to do it. No superior mechanical or industrial knowledge is necessary. The end aimed at is a thousand times more simple than the labor imposed upon Hercules when he was called upon to clean the Augean stables, but it is evidently too much for the wisdom of City Councils. The most charitable conclusion is that they have preferred practising the great governmental art of "how not to do it," to an earnest and honest effort to devise a simple but efficient method for achieving a simple but very important result.

In view of their continued failures, it is impossible for the Board of Health to prove less efficient, and there are good reasons for believing that if that body is untrammelled it will not disappoint the just expectations and desires of the citizens of Philadelphia. At the outset, however, we regret that an apparent conflict of jurisdiction is threatened. The act of the Legislature directs the board, within twenty days after its passage, to advertise for proposals, and to furnish specifications showing how often and in what manner the proposed work is to be done, and it apparently contemplates the commencement of a new system of street cleaning in all portions of the city, with new contractors and new brooms, so that the proverbial advantages of novelty in this department of industry may be realized. Councils, however, after considering a motion to authorize the Mayor to rescind existing contracts, have indefinitely postponed the further consideration of that proposition, and a disposition is thus apparently evinced to adopt a sort of dog-in-the-manger policy. We presume that in due season all the legal bearings of this question will be fully explained; but in the meantime there is little doubt that Councils would best serve the public interests by gracefully surrendering whatever real or apparent control they may still possess over the business they have failed to transact in a satisfactory manner. Let the Board of Health have a fair trial, and win credit or odium, according to the skill and efficiency they display. In seasons when pestilence is threatened, that body can scarcely fail to prove more alive to danger, and more anxious to avert it, than any other department.

Labor and its Wages.—Some time since we gave place to an elaborate and carefully prepared speech by the Hon. William D. Kelley, in the House of Representatives at Washington, in the course of which he dissected the last annual report of the Hon. David A. Wells, the Special Commissioner of Internal Revenue. Mr. Wells, it seems, went to work at once at his response, and has now appeared in another exhaustive article in reply to Judge Kelley's strictures, to which we give place to-day. It is deserving of general perusal.

A Hubbub by Hubbell.

The phrase, "William Wheeler Hubbell, Esq., of Counsel for Defendant," is well calculated to inspire in the mind of an ordinary reader a sentiment approaching that of awe. Yet we regret to say that the lucubrations of Hubbell are not as happily conceived as the grand flourish of his name. When we peruse the ten-cent pamphlet purporting to contain "new facts and presentation" of the Twitchell case, "by William Wheeler Hubbell, Esq., of Counsel for Defendant," as aforesaid, we are inclined to the belief that W. W. H. is not as heavy a gun as he appears to be, at first sight, or else that he condescends to fire shots considerably below his maximum calibre. The ten-cent pamphlet in question has been on our desk—in our waste-paper basket, we should say—for some weeks past, and we did not regard the mortification of Hubbell, when the Supreme Court of the State recently made a similar disposition of the same ten-cent effusion, as a sufficient excuse for troubling our readers with any comments upon it. W. W. H., Esq., of Counsel, etc., has since then journeyed to Washington, and put in an appearance before the Supreme Court of the United States, and as he appears to regard notoriety as the chief end of man, we are persuaded to give him the benefit of our circulation.

The most striking "new facts and presentation" contained in Hubbell's ten-cent pamphlet, the merits of which are being argued before the most august judicial tribunal in the land to-day, appear, on a cursory reading, to be certain eccentricities in syntax which would do credit to the diplomatic Rosecrans himself. According to Hubbell, "the true solution of the defendant's case * * * arises and exists" in a "manifest detachable condition," and "the commencing base of determination * * * is verified by absolute material law;" but, notwithstanding "*the poker with the grey hair*" furnishes "the key-point or *base of commencement*" to the fact that "the turning of the face upward, and the head off on to the pillow of the sofa," "it at most is but an ejaculation of inquiry" to suppose that "oil cloth is cool in summer, and dogs have some sense, and consult their comfort!" If all this be not as clear as the water of the Schuylkill opposite Manayunk, after a freshet, then Twitchell is beyond the shadow of a doubt an innocent and persecuted man.

Coming down to Hubbell's "presentation" in the most serious manner, we find that he bases his appeal to the Supreme Court of the United States on the fifth and sixth amendments to the Federal Constitution, thusly:—

> "It, *inter alia* Article V says, 'No person shall' 'be deprived of *life* liberty or property without *due* process of law;' and in Article VI. 'In all criminal prosecutions the accused shall' 'be informed of the nature *and cause* of the accusation,' 'to be *confronted* with *the witnesses* against him,' etc."

Wherefore, asks Hubbell:—

> "Is not the course of the trial in direct conflict with the true intent and meaning of that sixth article of the amendments to the Constitution of the United States, which is to be liberally construed as the great protector of human life and liberty, and the supreme law of the land? And is not the judgment, error; and any death-warrant of the Executive not a *due* process of law, and directly in conflict with this Constitution?"

Chief Justice Chase and his colleagues can doubtless appreciate a good joke, despite the dignity of their office, and if they do not indulge in some very loud smiles when poring over the "new facts and presentation of the case by William Wheeler Hubbell, Esq., of Counsel for Defendant," it will be because all the elements of jocularity which nature implanted in their hearts have been thoroughly supplanted by the pranks of just such "limbs of the law" as W. W. H., Esq., of Counsel, etc. Is it not about time that Hubbell and O'Byrne, and the rest of them, should communicate to George S. Twitchell, Jr., the fact that he will, on Thursday next, "be hanged by the neck till dead?"

The Abolition of Capital Punishment.

We publish to-day the petition of a member of the bar of this city, praying the Legislature to abolish capital punishment. We believe, on general principles, that hanging a man is the worst use society can put him to; but so long as that is the law of the land, we, as law-abiding citizens, are bound to call for its vigorous execution. In a country like ours all persons should be protected equally by the laws, and all persons who violate them, whether rich or poor, ignorant or learned, surrounded by friends or friendless, should be held by society to answer at its bar for every offense. We agree with Mr. Kilgore that punishment should include the idea of reparation for the crime, and, as far as practicable, the reformation of the criminal also. In our laws too little attention is paid to these objects, which gives to them a look of arbitrary vindictiveness which doubtless has a bad influence upon depraved minds. If some plan could be devised whereby society could be protected, and at the same time have the penalty corrective and reformatory rather than revengeful, making long years of good conduct in prison available to the prisoner, during which time he might have opportunity to make reparation to those whom he has wronged, by contributing his earnings, less what it costs the Commonwealth to keep him, it might be an improvement upon the present system. In cases of assaults and batteries he might be sentenced till he could earn enough to pay his fine. In cases of burglary, theft, etc., he might be imprisoned long enough to earn double the amount of property taken, and if, in addition to this, he should produce an unblemished record of good behavior while in prison, and give security for good behavior thereafter, he could be set at liberty.

It is possible that this same principle would apply to murderers. The prospect of being set at liberty, after an imprisonment of twenty years of hard toil, to repair the wrong done to an individual and to society, might stimulate the worst of criminals to have an untarnished record, by sincere repentance and good conduct, cultivating self-respect, which always leads to reformation. We should want the pardoning power put into the hands of a commission, consisting of the Governor, Judges of Supreme Court, and at least six other persons, removed as far as possible from politics, so that every case might rest alone upon its own merits. The present state of things shows that our methods of dealing with criminals are defective, and unless some adequate remedy is devised, we shall soon have a vigilance committee to protect the lives and property of our citizens.

OBITUARY.

Dr. Robley Dunglison.

The medical profession has lost one of its most distinguished ornaments by the death of Dr. Robley Dunglison, at his residence, No. 1116 Girard street, last evening, at 8 o'clock. Dr. Dunglison's death was not unexpected, as he had been suffering for a long time from heart disease and dropsy, and for several months past he was so ill as to be confined to the house.

Dr. Dunglison was English by birth, but for the greater portion of his life he resided in this country, and he was thoroughly identified with the medical profession in the United States. He was born in the year 1798 at Keswick, Cumberland county, in the north of England, and he was consequently in the seventy-second year of his age at the time of his death. Dr. Dunglison commenced the practice of medicine in London in 1819. In 1824 he was invited to accept the position of Professor of Medicine in the University of Virginia, and he accordingly removed to the United States. He retained his connection with the University of Virginia until 1833, when he accepted the position of Professor of Materia Medica and Therapeutics in the University of Maryland. During the residence of Professor Dunglison in Virginia he became acquainted with President Madison, and a warm friendship sprang up, which continued until the death of Mr. Madison. Dr. Dunglison's great work on "Human Physiology," published in 1832, was dedicated to Mr. Madison.

Dr. Dunglison was elected in 1836 to fill the chair of Professor of Medicine in the Jefferson Medical College of Pennsylvania. This position he held until the spring of 1868, when he was compelled to resign it on account of ill health.

Dr. Dunglison was an enthusiast in his profession, and he was the author of a number of valuable medical works which are recognized as standard authorities on the subjects on which they treat. His "Dictionary of Medical Science" was published in 1833, "Elements of Hygiene and Human Health," and "General Therapeutics and Materia Medica," in 1836; and "New Remedies" in 1839. He also edited "Massendre's Formulary," and the "Cyclopædia of Practical Medicine," of Drs. Forbes, Tweedie, and Conolly. It is estimated that over one hundred thousand copies of his works have been distributed in almost every portion of the world.

Dr. Dunglison was a member of a great number of literary and scientific societies in the United States and Europe. He was President of the Musical Fund Society and Vice-President of the Pennsylvania Institution for the Education of the Blind. He had a deep interest in the prosperity of the last-named institution, and gave his valuable assistance in the preparation of a dictionary for the use of the blind. Dr. Dunglison stood at the top of his profession, and his loss will be deeply regretted in the medical and scientific world. Personally he was an amiable and accomplished gentleman, and he leaves a large circle of devoted friends to mourn his death.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

☞ COLD WEATHER DOES NOT CHAP or roughen the skin after using WRIGHT'S ALCONATED GLYCERIN TABLET OF SOLIDIFIED GLYCERIN. Its daily use makes the skin delicately soft and beautiful. It is delightfully fragrant, transparent, and incomparable as a Toilet Soap. For sale by all Druggists. R. & G. A. WRIGHT, 2 4½ No. 624 CHESNUT Street.

☞ NOTICE.—I AM NO LONGER EXtracting Teeth without pain for the Colton Dental Association. Persons wishing teeth extracted absolutely without pain by fresh Nitrous Oxide Gas, will find me at No. 1027 WALNUT Street. Charges suit all.
1 26 3m DR. F. R. THOMAS.

☞ DANVILLE, HAZLETON, AND WILKESBARRE RAILROAD COMPANY.
The coupons on the Bonds of the above road, due April 1, will be paid on presentation at the Office of
STERLING & WILDMAN,
3 27 6t No. 110 S. THIRD Street.

☞ CAMBRIA IRON COMPANY.—A Special Meeting of the Stockholders of the Cambria Iron Company will be held on WEDNESDAY, the 28th day of April, proximo, at 4 o'clock P. M. at the Office of the Company, to take action upon the act of Assembly approved March 16, 1869, amending the Charter of said Company, and the exercise of the power therein granted.
By order of the Board.
3 27 t4 28 JOHN T. KILLE, Secretary.

☞ OLD OAKS CEMETERY COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA,
OFFICE, NO. 518 WALNUT STREET.
The Company is now prepared to dispose of lots on REASONABLE TERMS. The advantages offered by this Cemetery are well known to be equal if not superior to those possessed by any other Cemetery. We invite all who desire to purchase burial lots to call at the office, where plans can be seen and all particulars will be given. Deeds for lots sold are ready for delivery.
RICHARD VAUX, President.
PETER A KEYSER, Vice-President.
MARTIN LANDENBERGER, Treasurer.
MICHAEL NISBET, Secretary. 1 11 6m

☞ "A PENNY SAVED IS EQUAL TO two Earned."—The time to save money is when you earn it, and the way to save it is by depositing a portion of it weekly in the old FRANKLIN SAVING FUND, No. 136 S. FOURTH Street, below Chesnut. Money in large or small amounts received, and five per cent. interest allowed. Open daily from 9 to 3, and on Monday evenings from 7 to 9 o'clock. CYRUS CADWALLADER,
2 16 Treasurer.

☞ ELLIS' IRON BITTERS.—THE MOST popular and palatable Bitters in the market. To persons having weak or thin blood or suffering from dyspepsia, these Bitters insure a speedy relief. Carefully prepared on strict scientific principles by WILLIAM ELLIS, Chemist. Sold by JOHNSTON, HOLLOWAY & COWDEN, No. 602 ARCH Street, and druggists everywhere. 24 tuths

☞ BARLOW'S INDIGO BLUE IS THE cheapest and best article in the market for bluing clothes.
IT DOES NOT CONTAIN ANY ACID.
IT WILL NOT INJURE THE FINEST FABRIC.
It is put up at WILTBERGER'S DRUG STORE, No. 233 N. SECOND Street, Philadelphia, and for sale by most of the grocers and druggists.
The genuine has both BARLOW'S and WILTBERGER'S names on the label: all others are COUNTERFEIT.
BARLOW'S BLUE will color more water than four times the same weight of indigo. 1 27wfs3m

☞ BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE.—THIS splendid Hair Dye is the best in the world; the only true and perfect Dye; harmless, reliable, instantaneous; no disappointment; no ridiculous tints; remedies the ill effects of bad dyes; invigorates and leaves the Hair soft and beautiful, *black or brown*. Sold by all Druggists and Perfumers; and properly applied at Batchelor's Wig Factory, No. 16 BOND Street, New York. 1 27mwf

CIAL NOTICES.

☞ PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD COMPANY, TREASURER'S DEPARTMENT,
PHILADELPHIA, PENNA., April 2, 1869.
TO THE STOCKHOLDERS OF THE PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD COMPANY.
All Stockholders, as registered on the Books of this Company on the 30th day of April, 1869, will be entitled to subscribe for 25 Per Cent. of their respective interests in New Stock at Par, as follows:—
First. Fifty per cent. at the time of subscription, between the 15th day of May, 1869, and the 30th day of June, 1869.
Second. Fifty per cent. between the 15th day of November, 1869, and the 31st day of December, 1869; or, if Stockholders should prefer, the whole amount may be paid up at the time of subscription, and each instalment so paid shall be entitled to a pro rata of the Dividend that may be declared on full shares.
Third. That every Stockholder holding less than four shares shall be entitled to subscribe for one share; and those holding more than a multiple of four shares shall be entitled to subscribe for an additional share.
Fourth. All shares upon which instalments are yet to be paid under Resolution of May 13, 1868, will be entitled to their allotment of the 25 Per Cent. at par, as though they were paid in full.
THOMAS T. FIRTH,
4 2 2m Treasurer.

☞ AMERICAN FREE TRADE LEAGUE.
The public are invited to attend a free lecture, volunteered by
ARTHUR LATHAM PERRY,
Professor of Political Economy, Williams College, Massachusetts,
On TUESDAY NEXT, April 6,
At CONCERT HALL, at 8 o'clock P. M.
Subject:— 4 2 3t*
"FREE EXCHANGE A NATURAL RIGHT."

☞ EXHIBITION OF WORKS OF ART EXECUTED BY WOMEN, AT HAZELTINE'S GALLERY, No. 1125 CHESNUT STREET.
Open during the day, and Monday evenings, April 1st to 15th.
Admittance, 25 cents 3 31 13t*

☞ THE TWENTY-FOURTH WARD MARKET HOUSE, at FORTIETH and MARKET streets, will be opened, with a full supply of marketable produce, TO-MORROW (Saturday), April 3. It will be open for the inspection of the public this day and evening. 1t*

☞ WEDDING AND ENGAGEMENT Rings, of solid 18-karat fine gold. QUALITY WARRANTED. A full assortment of sizes always on hand.
3 24 wfm] FARR & BROTHER, Makers,
No. 324 CHESNUT Street, below Fourth.

☞ THE CELEBRATED "PULLMAN PALACE SLEEPING CARS" are now provided with mattresses filled with the Elastic Sponge which gives the most perfect satisfaction, being pronounced superior to those made from the best curled hair. 3 3 m w ft

APRIL THE FIRST!!!

The Doors are Open.
It is a Grand Opening.
No Tickets Required.

NEEDN'T BUY UNLESS YOU WANT TO!

COME IN!

IT IS A SPRING OPENING!

We hang our banners on the walls,
The doors wide open fling;
For everybody loudly calls
To see the goods for Spring!
Come in, oh! rushing public,
Fathers, and sons, and all,
To the Exposition of the Clothes
Of the mighty Brown Stone Hall!

Come in, good fellow-citizens!
Fine Coats, and Vests, and Pants!
Such splendid goods, so low the price,
To satisfy your wants.
Here's everything, just what you need,
For stout men, short and tall!
Come, see the opening of the goods
At the GREAT BROWN STONE HALL!

Crowd on, brave fellow-citizens!
Assemble in full force;
Come, see the vast variety,
You needn't buy, of course.
Come, take a look at the opened goods,
The goods of which we sing;
These are the clothes you'll want to buy,
The splendid things for Spring.

Durable materials, strongly made into substantial garments that don't rip, and that don't make the wearers rip out bad words because the buttons come off; every stitch conscientiously sewed; every button faithfully fastened on; every pocket made of stout material, put together with a rigid regard to its not wearing into holes for the owner to lose his money out of.

THE STOCK OF
ELEGANT SPRING GOODS
WILL BE OPEN ALL DAY
AND EVERY DAY
UNTIL THEY ARE ALL GONE,
and as they go we will make more of them,
that the public may still be supplied
at our well-known marvellously
low prices.

Yours respectfully,
ROCKHILL & WILSON,
GREAT BROWN STONE CLOTHING STORE,
Nos. 603 and 605 CHESNUT STREET,
PHILADELPHIA.

MERCHANT TAILORS.

WESTON & BROTHER,
MERCHANT TAILORS,
S. W. Corner NINTH and ARCH Streets,
PHILADELPHIA,
DAILY RECEIVING
SPRING AND SUMMER STYLES OF THE LATEST IMPORTATIONS.
A superior Garment at a reasonable price.
SATISFACTION GUARANTEED. 3 31 3mrp

FINANCIAL.

CITY WARRANTS
BOUGHT AND SOLD.
C. T. YERKES, Jr., & CO.,
No. 20 South THIRD Street,
4 2 PHILADELPHIA.

CEDAR CAMPHOR
For Moths. New size, 50 cents. THEOD. S. HARRIS, Boston. All druggists sell it. 1t

EMPIRE SLATE MANTEL WORKS.—J. B. KIMES, No. 2126 CHESNUT Street. 1 18wtims

IMPORTANT ANNOUNCEMENT!

The Subscribers beg leave to announce to their CUSTOMERS and the PUBLIC GENERALLY, that their STOCK of GOODS DAMAGED BY WATER at the LATE FIRE AT THEIR STORE will be exposed for SALE on FRIDAY, April 2, consisting of TABLE LINENS, TABLE CLOTHS, NAPKINS, LINEN and MUSLIN SHEETINGS, MUSLINS, BLANKETS, FINE MARSEILLES QUILTS, SPREADS, ETC. ETC.

Also, nearly their ENTIRE STOCK of ELEGANT LACE CURTAINS and DRAPERIES, some of them the richest imported, SLIGHTLY WET, will be sold at prices to insure their IMMEDIATE SALE.

SHEPPARD, VAN HARLINGEN & ARRISON,
Linen, House-Furnishing Dry Goods and Curtain Establishment,
4 1 6t No. 1008 CHESNUT Street.

SEWING MACHINES.

WHEELER & WILSON'S
SEWING MACHINES
Are the Best, and are Sold on the Easiest Terms.
PETERSON & CARPENTER,
GENERAL AGENTS,
No. 914 CHESNUT Street,
3 5 fmw] PHILADELPHIA.

BONNETS, ETC.

RETAIL DEPARTMENT.
BONNET OPENING,
Wednesday, March 31, 1869.
WOOD & CARY,
No. 725 CHESNUT Street,
3 30 6t PHILADELPHIA.

CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, ETC.

SPECIAL ANNOUNCEMENT.
NEW CLOTH HOUSE.
CASSELBERRY & CADWALADER
WILL OPEN
On Monday, April 5,
IN THEIR SPACIOUS STORE
No. 830 ARCH STREET,
With an Entirely New and Complete Stock
OF
CLOTHS, CASSIMERES,
VESTINGS,
LADIES' CLOAKINGS, ETC.

The PUBLIC are invited to call and examine this stock, as it will comprise every variety, the whole of which is

ENTIRELY NEW,

Having just been imported and selected from the most popular and desirable American styles and fabrics. 4 1 3trp
J. B. CASSELBERRY. C. N. CADWALADER.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

THE GREAT BOOK OF 1869.
Letters of a Sentimental Idler.
BY HARRY HAREWOOD LEECH.
D. APPLETON & CO.,
PUBLISHERS,
Nos. 90, 92, 94 GRAND St., New York.
New Edition nearly ready. Send in your orders.
For sale by ASHMEAD; CLAXTON, REMSEN & HAFFELFINGER. 4 2 2t

WINES, ETC.

CHAMPAGNE.
ERNEST IRROY & CO.'S
Carte Blanche and Special.
Fruity and Generous Wines,
Fully equal to the best on all the list of CHAMPAGNE.
For sale at the Agents' prices, by
SIMON COLTON & CLARKE,
S. W. Corner BROAD and WALNUT,
4 2 fmw3t PHILADELPHIA.

FLOUR.

CHOICE FAMILY FLOUR,
For the Trade or at Retail.
EVERY BARREL WARRANTED.
KEYSTONE FLOUR MILLS,
NOS. 19 AND 21 GIRARD AVENUE,
3 19 smrp East of Front street.

WANTS.

FIVE OR SIX GOOD STABLE MEN AT TWENTY FIFTH and SOUTH Streets. Wages $9 per week. 1t*

DRY GOODS.

MOURNING GOODS.
COOPER & CONARD,
S. E. Corner of NINTH and MARKET.
Black Battiste Laine,
Black Mohair Tamise,
Black Cachemire Poplin,
Black Hernanis, 31 cents up,
Black Alpacas, Mohairs,
Mourning Prints, Ginghams,
Mourning Black Silks, Etc.

N. B.—Our stock is large, active, desirable, and fresh. Our aim is to sell good goods only, not for as much as we can, but at the smallest possible profit. 1 7 fsm

McVAUGH & DUNGAN,
No. 114 South ELEVENTH St.,
Have now in Store a Full Line of
RICHARDSON'S SHIRTING LINENS,
And all the Leading Makes of
SHIRTING MUSLINS,
Shirt Fronts and Wrists, Our Own Make.

White Goods, for Ladies' and Children's Suits, in Pekin, Pique, Croquet Allicionnes, French Nainsook, Cambric, Jaconet, Mull Cords, Swiss, Brilliantes and Plaid and Striped Goods, in great variety.

HANDKERCHIEFS,

In Valenciennes, Embroidered Sheer Lawn, Hemstitched, Tucked, Corded and Tape Bordered, for Ladies.
Hemstitched, Corded, Tape and Colored Bordered, for Gentlemen.
Colored Bordered and Hemstitched, for Children.
Valenciennes, Thread and Guipure Laces just received. Also, a large lot of Hamburg and French Needle-work Edgings and Insertings.
Puffings, Rufflings, Marseilles and Gimp Trimmings.
Fancy Articles in great variety.
All of the above bought for cash, and will be SOLD AT LOWEST MARKET PRICES. 1t*

1869.
(OPENED IN 1853, MARCH 19.
Central Location.
Large Well Lighted Store.
A Good Class of Goods.
The Lowest Possible Prices.
Established on Fair Business Principles.
Polite and Attentive Assistants.

Where the above *cardinal points* are *true* and *strictly observed*, in ninety-nine cases out of every hundred, *success* and *prosperity* are *certain*.

SUCH IS OUR EXPERIENCE.

We have now open a magnificent stock of Seasonable and Desirable
Silks and Dress Goods,
Cassimeres and Cloths,
Linens, White Goods,
Domestics, Etc. Etc.
JOSEPH H. THORNLEY,
N. E. Cor. EIGHTH and SPRING GARDEN,
2 12 PHILADELPHIA.

MILLIKEN'S
LINEN STORE,
No. 828 ARCH STREET.
NEW LINEN DRESSES,
NEW AND BEAUTIFUL
PRINTED
LINEN CAMBRICS,
Received by last Steamer from Europe.

CARD.
JOHN W. THOMAS,
Nos. 405 and 407 N. SECOND St.,
Has now open for examination
HIS LARGE AND ELEGANT STOCK OF
SPRING DRESS GOODS.
The assortment includes all the LATEST STYLES and DESIGNS in
Silks, Grenadines, Poplins, Etc.
Our Goods being bought ENTIRELY for CASH, we are enabled to offer SPECIAL INDUCEMENTS to CUSTOMERS. 3 27 3mrp

MUSICAL AND DRAMATIC.

"Ernani" at the Academy of Music.

Last evening a striking proof of the popularity of the Italian opera in this city, and of the hearty encouragement vouchsafed its management, was afforded. *Ernani* was advertised, but the public was kept in total ignorance with regard to the cast. Yet the audience was quite as large as on the opening night, and as enthusiastic as the merits of the performance warranted. Miss States appeared in the *role* of "Elvira," which is justly regarded as the best personation which she has yet given in this city. The harsh quality of her voice was compensated for by the ease with which she glided through the highest ranges of her score; and her action, taken altogether, was spirited, although somewhat marred by an occasional listlessness. Signor Maccaferri was entrusted with the *role* of "Ernani," and went through it conscientiously, but failed to reach the standard to which we have been accustomed in the past. Signor Orlandini, who has appeared before in the character of "Carl Quinto" to the best advantage, unhappily did not execute his task with the grace and force which we are accustomed to encounter in his personations. All these shortcomings, however, were more than compensated for by the masterly performance of Signor Antonucci as "Silva." The public has become justified in anticipating an unrivalled execution of this part at his hands, and last evening there was no cause for disappointment. Despite an apparent weakness in the chorus, the concerted pieces were well and forcibly rendered. This was especially the case in the grand finale of the third act, on the score of which Verdi has exhausted his resources o brilliancy. The execution was so satisfactory to the audience that a repetition was imperatively demanded, and given with increased spirit. Thus far, however, the company have been engaged in mere skirmishing, and to-night, when Meyerbeer's grand production *Le Prophete*, will be placed on a Philadelphia stage for the first time, they will go to work in sober earnestness, with just anticipations of a decided triumph.

Mrs. Thayer's Benefit at the Arch.

Mrs. Thayer's admirers could scarcely have paid her a greater compliment than they did last evening, for although, according to tradition, there is always room for one more in a street car or a theatre, the house was so full that the audience overflowed into the lobbies; and the old simile of herrings in a box scarcely gives an adequate idea of the actual condition of affairs. Mrs. Thayer presented an excellent bill of entertainment, the performance passed off with a great deal of spirit, to the manifest satisfaction of the audience, and the benefit was a gratifying success to all the parties concerned.

The leading attraction of the evening was the lively and entertaining comedy of *Everybody's Friend*, which was presented for the first time this season; indeed it has, we believe, been a great many seasons since it was played at the Arch. *Everybody's Friend* is an amusing, half-farcical piece, which manages to keep its place on the stage principally on account of the merits of "Major Wellington De Boots." Mr. John S. Clarke, if he did not create this character, has at least absorbed it and made it so completely his own that any other comedian attempting it must, in a great degree, appear simply as a follower in his illustrious footsteps. Mr. Craig played the part very well indeed last evening. He missed some good points that Clarke makes, and was not as excruciatingly funny; but he achieved a very fair success. Mrs. Thayer, as "Mrs. De Boots," was admirable, as she always is. There is scarcely an actress on the stage who understands the art of dressing a character like this lady; and in such a part as "Mrs. Major De Boots" she appears to signal advantage. Although circumstances beyond their control have brought the "Major" and his wife to the foreground in this piece, they are properly, and according to the original intention of the author, but secondary personages. The others, upon whom the development of the plot mainly depends, are amusing comedy characters, but not distinguished by any such marked idiosyncrasies as to raise them above the common run of humanity. The parts were very creditably sustained last evening, as follows: "Felix Featherly," Mr. Barton Hill; "Mr. Icebrook," Mr. James; "Mrs. Featherly," Miss Price, and "Mrs. Swansdown," Miss Davenport.

The farce of *Domestic Economy*, in which Mrs. Thayer appeared as "Mrs. Grumley," and Mr. Craig's burlesque of *Romeo and Juliet*, concluded the entertainment.

The City Amusements.

AT THE ACADEMY OF MUSIC Meyerbeer's grand opera of *Le Prophete* will be produced this evening, with new costumes, scenery, accessories, and a full chorus. The cast will be as follows: "Fides," Madame La Grange; "Bertha," Miss McCulloch; "John of Leyden," Signor Boetti; "Count Oberthal," Herr Formes; "Jonas," Herr Habelmann; "Mataisen," Signor Barili; "Zacharia," Signor Antonucci. A ballet by M'lle Wesmael and M'lle Zuccoli will be introduced. To-morrow evening *Le Prophete* will be given for the last time.

The first grand matinee will be given to-morrow.

On Monday *Faust* will be performed, with Miss Kellogg in the *role* of "Marguerite."

AT THE ARCH Shakespeare's comedy of *Twelfth Night* will be performed this evening for the last time this season.

To-morrow Mr. Adam Everly will have a benefit. The drama of *Strathmore* and the comedy of *Helping Hands* will be performed. A handsome testimonial, prepared by some of Mr. Everly's personal and professional friends, will be presented by Colonel James Page. Mr. Everly is an accomplished actor, heartily in love with his art, and we hope that the audience will be as large as his merits deserve.

On Monday Robertson's new comedy of *School* will be produced.

AT THE WALNUT Miss Jennie Willmore will have a benefit this evening. The drama of *Miriam's Crime* and the burlesque of *Ixion* will be performed. A matinee to-morrow.

AT THE CHESNUT the burlesque of the *Field of the Cloth of Gold* will be performed this evening. A matinee to-morrow.

AT THE THEATRE COMIQUE Mr. and Mrs. Madison Obrey will give one of their entertaining and popular musical performances this evening.

AT THE AMERICAN the Arabs will appear this evening. A matinee to-morrow.

THE SENTZ-HASSLER Orchestra will perform at Musical Fund Hall to-morrow afternoon.

OPERA BOUFFE.—The grand opera performances now in progress at the Academy of Music will be followed by a series of *opera bouffe* of ten nights and two matinees, by Grau's troupe Offenbach's operas of *Genevieve de Brabant*, *Barbe Bleue*, *La Grande Duchesse*, and *La Vie Parisienne* will be produced, also Lecocq's opera of *Fleur de The*, and Herve's opera of *L'Œil Creve*. Mr. Grau will open on April 14, and as most of the works in his *repertoire* have never been produced in this city, he will doubtless attract large and appreciative audiences.

BUSINESS CHANGES.—The last ten, or even the last five, years have seen more rapid and more extensive changes in business locations than any other period since the foundation of the city. The wholesale establishments have to a great extent monopolized Market street, and are threatening the rear of the retailers, who are rapidly pushing their advanced lines up Chesnut street, to the dismay of the old residents beyond Broad street, who ten years ago fancied themselves secure against any intrusion. One of the most extensive Market street establishments is the great Clothing House of John Wanamaker, at the corner of Sixth street. This house is about to make a move that will mark a new era in the business of Philadelphia. In olden times trade had a habit of skipping every other street running north and south, but now they are all being occupied, and it seems not impossible that before many years all of the original city of William Penn, from Vine to South streets and from the Delaware to the Schuylkill, will be given up to business purposes. Recently many of our most prominent mercantile houses have moved their quarters and established themselves in elegant stores upon Chesnut street. These structures are architectural ornaments to the city, and are gratifying evidences of business enterprise. The latest move of this kind is that made by Mr. Wanamaker, who will in a few days open a branch house at Nos. 818 and 820 Chesnut street, in the large brown-stone building lately occupied by Homer, Colladay & Co. This measure will largely increase Mr. Wanamaker's business facilities, it will be an accommodation to customers, and is a commendable evidence of mercantile enterprise. In New York the system of branch houses is quite common, some of the largest establishments having several in various quarters of the city. Philadelphia covers a much greater area than New York, and the same system might very advantageously be introduced here. Market street is usually looked upon as the stronghold of wholesale dealers, and those who purchase large quantities of goods naturally go there, while retail purchasers are more likely to drop in at a Chesnut street store. The advantage of at least two places of business for an establishment like that of Mr. Wanamaker is therefore apparent. Business is extending itself north and south as well as east and west, and the probabilities are that before another ten years pass by still greater changes and improvements will have taken place; and we should not be surprised if, before that time, Mr. Wanamaker had at least half-a-dozen branch houses, where he would supply ready-made clothing at the lowest prices.

CITY ITEMS.

CUSTOM DEPARTMENT.—*With choice assortment of selected styles of Piece Goods to be made up to order, by competent and experienced Cutters and Workmen, into Men's, Youths', Boys', or Children's Garments of every style.*

Half-way between Fifth and Sixth streets. } BENNETT & CO., TOWER HALL, No. 518 MARKET ST., PHILADELPHIA,
AND NO. 600 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

THE "SCHOMACKER" PIANO.—

Buy a first-class Philadelphia made Piano at manufacturers' prices, obtain their guarantee, and thereby encourage home industry.

Foreign Pianos, sold by agents, are generally the cheapest that can be found in the New York or Boston markets, and after all they cost the purchaser as much as first-class Schomacker Pianos. The agent has already several commissions added before the customer obtains an instrument, and in a few years it becomes worthless, and there is no redress.

Our Pianos have maintained their high reputation as first-class for more than thirty years, and have been awarded the highest premiums, and are now admitted to be the finest and most highly improved instruments made in the country.

Our new and beautiful warerooms, No. 1103 Chesnut street, are constantly supplied from our extensive factories with a full assortment of superior Grand, Square, and Upright Pianos, which we offer on the most favorable terms. Call and examine them, and all will admit that we are able to prove that which we have said, and that no other establishment in this city can offer the same libera inducements.

THE SCHOMACKER PIANO MANUFACTURING CO.,
No. 1103 CHESNUT Street.

N. B.—New Pianos to Rent.

Tuning and Moving promptly attended to.

THE TRUE MEDICAL DOCTRINE.—Nature, when struggling with disease, indicates unmistakably the kind of assistance she requires. In cases of nervous weakness and general debility, the feeble pulse, the lack-lustre eye, the attenuated frame, the flaccid muscles, the melancholy visage, inform us as plainly as if each organ had a tongue, that *a medicated stimulant is needed*. It does not require the aid of a medical education to understand this dumb appeal for new vigor from an exhausted system. Every reader of these lines can comprehend it just as well as the graduate of a physicians' college. Let not this demand of enfeebled nature be neglected. Respond to it promptly by commencing a course of HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS a preparation uniting, in their highest excellence, the properties of a STIMULANT, an INVIGORANT, and an ALTERATIVE. Before three days have elapsed from the taking of the first dose, a marked beneficial change will be manifest in the bodily and mental condition of the patient. The pulse will be stronger and more regular, the eye will begin to lose its dull expression, the muscular and nervous systems to recover their tension, and the spirits to improve. Persevere, and a complete revification of the depressed animal and mental powers is certain. In cases of dyspepsia and biliousness, the some salutary results will be obtained. The appetite will revive, the sallowness of the skin disappear, and all the distressing symptoms which accompany disorders of the stomach and liver will rapidly subside. The sudden changes of spring often intensify these complaints by checking the perspiratory action by which so much morbid matter is evaporated through the pores of the body, and therefore the BITTERS are especially useful to the dyspeptic and bilious at this season.

SPEER'S "STANDARD WINE BITTERS."—Being mildly stimulating, diaphoretic, diuretic, and beneficial in affections of the kidneys, one of the best tonics ever offered to the public. Their beneficial effects in cases of debility and chronic diseases are unsurpassed by any ever before sold. Try them and you will be convinced. For sale by Druggists.

SPRING SALE
OF
FINE CLOTHING FOR GENTLEMEN AND BOYS.

An Entirely New Stock!
By far the largest and most varied,
The most elegantly made up,
In new and stylish modes,
Well sewed and handsomely trimmed
Grave and Gay, to suit all tastes,
Boys of six or men of sixty.
Scale of Prices *cheap*, CHEAPER, CHEAPEST.

WANAMAKER & BROWN
Have now opened, after months of preparation, a stock of Spring and Summer Clothing which far surpasses even their former efforts.
This they will dispose of by a
LIVELY AND QUICK SALE,
to insure which they have put the
Lowest Figure Possible
on every article in store,
ADVICE.—Come and see for yourself.
Secure a "first pick" out of this stock.
Register your orders early in the Custom Department.
Ask your wife to examine our Boys' Clothing.
Buy your Shirts, Cravats, etc., in our enlarged Gents' Furnishing Department,
OAK HALL BUILDINGS,
LARGEST CLOTHING HOUSE IN PHILADELPHIA,
S. E. COR. SIXTH AND MARKET STS.
EXTENDING ON SIXTH STREET
FROM MARKET TO MINOR.

CHESTERFIELD COATS,
All Varieties.
MORNING AND EVENING COATS,
All Varieties.
SPRING OVERCOATS,
All Varieties.
At CHARLES STOKES & CO.'S,
Continental Hotel Building.

TO-MORROW is Saturday, and will be almost a repetition of opening day at Oak Hall, because of the grand rush the people always make on the last day of the week for new "Sunday clothes."

The house will be open from early morning till late night, and a little army of salesmen will be in attendance to give prompt and polite attention to all customers. Be sure you test their prices and the quality of their clothing before you conclude your purchase anywhere.

JEWELRY.—Mr. William W. Cassidy, No. 12 South Second street, has the largest and most attractive assortment of fine jewelry and silverware in the city. Purchasers can rely upon obtaining a real, pure article furnished at a price which cannot be equalled. He also has a large stock of American Western watches in all varieties and at all prices. A visit to his store is sure to result in pleasure and profit.

MARRIED.

MCINTYRE—KANE.—April 26, 1868, by the Rev. Dr. O'Hara, MICHAEL F. MCINTYRE to Miss KATE A. KANE.

NUNES—SWEENY.—On Tuesday evening, March 30, 1869, at St. Mary's Church, by the Rev. Father Strobel, HORATIO NUNES, of DuQuoin, Ill., to Miss BRIDGETTA SWEENY, of this city.

DIED.

BAILY.—Suddenly, in Wilmington, Delaware, on the 31st ultimo, SAMUEL BAILY, aged 73 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral services, at St. Andrew's Church, Wilmington, at 3 o'clock on Saturday, April 3. *

COLLIER.—On Tuesday evening, March 30, at his residence, No. 1936 Arch street, DANIEL L. COLLIER, Esq., in the 74th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, on Saturday morning, April 3. Funeral services at the West Spruce Street Church, at 12 o'clock, punctually. Interment at Woodlands Cemetery. *

HASS.—On the 31st ultimo, Mrs. MARY, relict of the late Charles Hass, in the 31st year of her age.

The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her son, Mr. James A. Hass, No. 915 N. Fifth street, on Saturday afternoon at 1 o'clock. To proceed to Odd Fellows' Cemetery.

ISRAEL.—Suddenly, on the 30th ultimo, HANNAH ISRAEL, wife of the late Israel Israel, aged 77 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her son-in-law, Joel Singleton, No. 40 Market street, Bristol, on Seventh-day, 3d of Fourth month, at 1 o'clock P. M. Cars leave Kensington Depot at 10 15 A. M.

PARKER.—On April the 1st, LEAH JANE, wife of H. R. Parker, in the 48th year of her age.

The relatives and friends are invited to attend her funeral, from the residence of her daughter, No. 515 Watkins street, on Sunday afternoon at 4 o'clock, without further notice. **

REICHLE.—This morning, April 1, MARY, wife of the late JOHN F. REICHLE, and daughter of Mary and the late Morris Pearson, in the 27th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her mother, No. 909 N. Seventh street, on Saturday, the 3d instant, at 3 o'clock. *

SNELL.—Suddenly, on the 30th ultimo, FREDERICK SNELL, aged 60 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from the residence of his son-in-law, John Lewis, near six-mile stone, Roxborough, on Saturday, the 3d of April, at 1 o'clock, without further notice. Interment at Roxborough.

WOOD.—April 1, RICHARD D. WOOD, aged 70 years.

His friends and those of the family are invited, without further notice, to attend his funeral, from his late residence, No. 1121 Arch street, at 10 o'clock on the morning of the 5th instant. ***

AMERICAN
LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY,
OF PHILADELPHIA,
S. E. Corner FOURTH and WALNUT Sts.

SEE ITS RATES AND PLANS BEFORE INSURING ELSEWHERE.

ALEX. WHILLDIN, President.
JOHN S. WILSON, Secretary. 6 10

CLOTHING.

JONES'
ONE-PRICE CLOTHING HOUSE,
No. 604 MARKET Street.
Our Garments are well made.
Our Cutters are men of talent.
BUT ONE PRICE IS ASKED.
Satisfaction Guaranteed Every Purchaser.
GEO. W. NIEMANN,
Proprietor,
No. 604 MARKET Street,
2 17 wfm tf ABOVE SIXTH.

REMOVAL.
PRICES REDUCED.
W. H. MABREY
Would respectfully call the attention of his old customers, and all manufacturers of Clothing and Shoes, and others, who use Spool Silk, Thread, Cotton, Needles, Shuttles, and Sewing Machine Trimmings generally, that he has removed from No. 122 N. FOURTH Street to
No. 235 ARCH Street,
Where he will be happy to see all, and sell all goods at reduced prices, and defy all competition in prices and quality.
W. H. MABREY,
3 31 wfm3m No. 235 ARCH Street.

FOR THE LADIES.

1115. WM. T. HOPKINS' 1115
LADIES' EMPORIUM,
No. 1115 CHESNUT St. (Girard Row).
Largest assortment and Best and Cheapest Goods in the city, in all the following lines:—
Manufacturer of Hopkins' Celebrated Champion Hoop Skirts, for Ladies, Misses, and Children, in over four hundred styles, shapes, lengths, and sizes.
Cotell, Satine, and Janes Corsets, in eight different styles, manufactured expressly for our own sales, from $1 60 to $5.
33 different styles of superior fitting French woven Whalebone CORSETS, from $1 to $7.
14 varieties of extra handsome Whalebone Corsets, from 75 cents to $2·50.
Shoulder Braces, Madam Foy's Corset Skirt Supporters, etc.
Mrs. Moody's Patent Self-adjusting Abdominal Corset, highly recommended by physicians, from $3 to $7.
FULL LINES OF LADIES' UNDERGARMENTS.
52 Bartram & Fantom's Family Sewing Machines being gratuitously distributed to our customers for the purpose of getting them introduced. 2 25 3m

BOARDING.

FIRST-CLASS SUMMER BOARDING FOR Ladies and Gentlemen at DELACOVE INSTITUTE Beverly, New Jersey.
Terms—Fourteen and Fifteen Dollars.
4 2 2t* M. RACHELLE G. HUNT,

AT NO. 1121 GIRARD STREET MAY BE obtained furnished and unfurnished rooms for lodging. Board, also, if desired. 5 1st

COPARTNERSHIPS.

THE FIRM OF HENRY R. HAINS & CO. is this day dissolved by limitation.
HENRY R. HAINS.
April 1, 1869. 1t GEORGE A. BAHM.

FURNITURE, ETC.

FURNITURE.
A. & H. LEJAMBRE
HAVE REMOVED THEIR
Furniture & Upholstering Warerooms
TO
No. 1127 CHESNUT STREET,
GIRARD ROW. 3 10 wfm6mrp

GREAT BARGAINS
IN
FURNITURE
AT
RICHMOND & CO.'S,
No. 45 South SECOND St.,
3 25 1m EAST SIDE.

AVISO.
MEUBLES FINO
EN
EXHIBICION.
in Serie de Cuartos,
COLOCADO
COMO
Salas de recibimiento
y
CUARTOS DE CAMARA.
GEORGE J. HENKELS,
THIRTEENTH AND CHESNUT,
1 3mrp PHILADELPHIA.

FURNITURE.
T. & J. A. HENKELS
HAVING REMOVED TO THEIR
ELEGANT STORE,
No. 1002 ARCH Street,
Are now selling FIRST-CLASS FURNITURE at very Reduced Prices. 4 1 3mrp

BOOTS AND SHOES.

SPRING STYLES
BOOTS AND SHOES
FOR
GENTS' WEAR.
BARTLETT,
No. 33 SOUTH SIXTH STREET,
10 16 fmw ABOVE CHESNUT.

TO THE PUBLIC.—THE FINEST AND largest assortment of the latest styles of Boots, Gaiters, and Shoes for Men and Boys can be had at
ERNEST SOPP'S
Large Establishment,
4 26m No. 230 N. NINTH street.

CIGARS.

S. FUGUET & SONS,
IMPORTERS OF HAVANA CIGARS,
And Manufacturers of Fine Cigars,
No. 229 S. FRONT Street, Philadelphia.
HAVANA CIGARS imported by every Steamer AT LOW FIGURES, comprising "Partagas," "Cabargas," "Flor de Murias," "Espanola," "Africana," "Upmann," "Cabanas," "Comerciante," "Figaro," etc.
FINE CIGARS, of OUR OWN MAKE, warranted free from adulteration or artificial flavor; COPYRIGHTED BRANDS comprising as follows:—
"MARIANA RITA," "FRA DIAVOLO,"
"FLEUR DE LYS," "LOUIS D'OR."
Great variety of sizes, good quality, at low cost. 3 23 12t

PAPER HANGINGS, ETC.

HOWELL & BROS.,
Manufacturers and Wholesale Dealers in
PAPER HANGINGS,
REMOVED TO
Nos. 3 and 5 DECATUR Street,
BELOW MARKET,
2 22 tf Between Sixth and Seventh streets.

BEAN & WARD,
PLAIN AND DECORATIVE
PAPER HANGINGS,
No. 251 South THIRD Street,
BETWEEN WALNUT AND SPRUCE,
PHILADELPHIA.
COUNTRY WORK PROMPTLY ATTENDED TO. 2 18¼

LOOK! LOOK!! LOOK!!!—WALL PAPERS and Linen Window Shades manufactured, the cheapest in the city, at JOHNSTON'S Depot, No. 1033 SPRING GARDEN Street, below Eleventh. Branch, No. 307 FEDERAL Street, Camden, New Jersey. 2 25¼

A HANDSOME ASSORTMENT OF WALL Papers and Window Shades. S. F. BALDERSTON & SON, No. 902 SPRING GARDEN Street. 2 25 3m

IN THE ORPHANS' COURT FOR THE CITY AND COUNTY OF PHILADELPHIA.
Estate of LORENZ ISCHY.

The Auditor appointed by the Court to audit, settle, and adjust the account of JOSEPH ISCHY, Executor of the last will and testament of LORENZ ISCHY, deceased, and to report distribution of the balance in the hands of the accountant, will meet the parties interested, for the purpose of his appointment, on TUESDAY, April 13, A. D. 1869, at eleven (11) o'clock A. M., at his office, No. 406 WALNUT Street, in the city of Philadelphia.

4 2 fmw5t* WILILAM D. BAKER, Auditor.

A NEW ERA IN THE
PHILADELPHIA CLOTHING TRADE.
ON MONDAY, APRIL 5, 1869,
JOHN WANAMAKER
WILL OPEN TO THE PUBLIC, AS A FINEST
READY-MADE CLOTHING
AND
TAILORING ESTABLISHMENT,
THE LARGE BROWNSTONE BUILDINGS
(FORMERLY HOMER, COLLADAY & CO.'S),
Nos. 818 and 820 CHESNUT Street.
BUSINESS WILL BE COMMENCED ON THE ABOVE DAY WITH AN
EXPOSITION
OF THE FIRST STOCK OF ELEGANT GARMENTS AND PIECE GOODS FOR
CUSTOM WORK.
This stock has been for some time preparing in New York and our own city, and will embrace all the
FINEST SPRING IMPORTATIONS & HOME MANUFACTURES,
In the piece, for orders and ready-made in a FINER CLASS OF CLOTHING than ever before sold in Philadelphia.
THE ENTIRE PUBLIC INVITED TO EXAMINE.
The Ladies will be interested in the
BOYS' AND CHILDREN'S DEPARTMENT
WHICH IS A PROMINENT FEATURE. 3 wtf

Nos. 603 and 605 CHESNUT STREET.
TO BUYERS OF FINE CLOTHING.
The Oldest Established and Most Reliable Clothing House in Philadelphia.
In fact, the ONLY Establishment where really Fine and Stylish Ready-Made Clothing has been made a Specialty.
All who feel inclined to favor us with their patronage can depend on not being humbugged at ROCKHILL & WILSON'S.
Our splendid assortment for Men and Boys has ALL been manufactured IN THIS CITY under the sole supervision of Mr. Wilson, the acknowledged most experienced caterer to style in Gentlemen's Dress in the business.
Our Elegant Stock of SPRING GOODS now ready.
ROCKHILL & WILSON,
BROWN STONE HALL,
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General Grant as a Military and as a Political Leader.

From the N. Y. Herald.

The commencement of General Grant's military career was not brilliant. Almost under any other circumstances it would have been pronounced a failure. His first affair at Belmont, which was intended as part of a grand movement for the protection of St. Louis and the suppression of the Rebel sentiment in Missouri, although comparatively insignificant in itself, did the Union cause but little good and the enemy no harm. He was mistrusted by the commanding general, and even his subsequent successes, the capture of Forts Henry and Donelson, could not help a shadow being thrown upon his military reputation by the disastrous first day's fighting at Shiloh and Pittsburg Landing. He had to encounter the animosity of his superior and the jealousy of his rival officers from that time even to the fall of Vicksburg. He refused to fight according to the prescribed rules of war as laid down by the red tape martinets in Washington, and worked out problems of his own, sometimes with partial and at others with complete success. He discarded the old rules and tactics of European as well as our own regular armies, as being entirely unadapted to the habits and nature of the newly developed American soldier; and having the instinct to discern the ability of his officers and the disposition of his troops, he had the sagacity to use them to advantage and the genius to reap therefrom legitimate fruits. Being an even-tempered and unambitious man, he reconciled differences which otherwise might have led to serious embarrassments and ripened into national disasters. All this time he was, for obvious reasons, encountering hostility in high official quarters, and it was not until his triumphant banners entered Richmond and the Rebellion was pronounced extinct that this hostility ceased.

As General Grant commenced his military so has he commenced his political career. It is not brilliant. His first movement, like that at Belmont, was a comparative failure. His Cabinet hitched. Here was a bother, if not a blunder. He had to make a retrograde movement and reform his lines. He finally succeeded in reorganizing his staff of official counsellors, and began the work of his political campaign. Here he was met by the odious Tenure-of-office act; and he finds that, as in his military career he had to encounter the opposition of officials in high quarters in the War Department at Washington, he has now to be embarrassed with a similar hostility, through the ambitious, designs of the oligarchy in the United States Senate. The old politicians, too, are annoying him by their endeavors to circumvent his plans, and to make him believe that party is superior to country, and that public plunder is the proper reward of those trading partisans who helped to elevate him to the Presidency. We believe he has a harder fight now than he ever had in the field, and that he would any day rather face the blaze of an enemy's battery than undergo the daily ordeal of meeting the battalions of office-seekers that invest the White House. But his day is coming, just as surely as his standard rose above the capital city of the foe. He is abused now as he was on his partial successrs during the war, and the abuse that is now bestowed upon him will in the end, as it was at the end of the war, be turned to pæans of praise. He will overcome obstacles that the envious, the fanatical, the ambitious or the treacherous may cast in his path. He will have a political Vicksburg as he had a military one; he will have political successes similar to those military successes which followed in regular train on the peninsula of Virginia, culminating in a grand and final political Appomattox. The vote on the Tenure-of-Office act shows that he has the House with him, and the temper of the Senate is exhibited in its action Wednesday. He cannot be impeached because the House would not originate the proceeding. Therefore he might as well go on, make his appointments, let the Senate slide, and, after demoralizing the radical party by a magnificent strategic movement, erect a party of his own that will rally around him in any emergency. Thus will his political mission—beginning, like his military career, in a somewhat bungling manner—end as that did, in an effulgent ray of glory, imparting alike union and harmony, confidence and prosperity all over the country.

"The Truth About Georgia."

From the N. Y. Tribune.

Under this head the N. Y. *Times* indulges in a tirade against Governor Bullock and his friends, which we pass over, choosing to deal directly with the following passage:—

> "The *Tribune*, while blaming the Democrats, substantially admits that the non-ratification of the amendment was a consequence of Republican opposition. It failed because the very men who now cite its failure as evidence of local hostility to the policy of Congress, had resolved that it should not succeed."

—The *Tribune*, to show how erroneous and unjust are the above assertions, is impelled once more to call attention to the controlling antecedents of the recent action at Atlanta:—

1. Congress passed an act or acts providing for and prescribing terms of reconstruction for the States lately in rebellion.

2. Georgia held a convention and framed a constitution accordingly; and the present is her first Legislature under that constitution.

3. The Legislature, as elected, contained a small Republican majority, whereof a portion was wholly or in part of African lineage, and a strong Democratic minority, composed in part of men who, by the terms of the reconstruction acts, were disqualified by prominent participation in the Rebellion.

4. The Republicans waived or overruled all objection to these disqualified Rebels, allowing them to sit and vote as though they were legally qualified. By their votes, reinforced by a few Republicans, Messrs. Hill (Republican) and Miller (Democrat) were chosen United States Senators over Messrs. Brown and Blodget, the regular Republican nominees.

5. The Democratic minority, elated by the nomination and confidently expecting the election of Seymour and Blair, now proposed the expulsion of all the colored members, and, aided by the treachery of some white Republicans, carried it, thus making the Legislature Democratic in either house.

6. The earnest Republicans (not the *Times'* sort) regard the Legislature as invalidated by this expulsion, and the reconstruction of Georgia virtually overthrown. And they desire that Congress should in some way counteract and render nugatory the expulsion aforesaid and its consequences.

7. Under these cirqumstances the fifteenth amendment came before that expurgated Legislature for ratification. On its merits every Republican was in favor, every Democrat adverse to it. But men of either party comprehended that its ratification would tend powerfully to strengthen the disposition in Congress to let Georgia alone, and treat her as finally reconstructed. Hence some Democrats voted to ratify, hoping thus to *fortify* their domestic position, while some Republicans voted *not* to ratify, and others refused to vote at all, for reasons identical with those which impelled some Democrats (as aforesaid) to vote yea. And, though the *Times* roundly asserts that "the ratification of the amendment would have had no effect whatever upon the Democratic members, their present position, or their chances in the future," we submit that legislators in Georgia were probably quite as competent judges on that point as any editor in New York can be.

In saying this, we by no means intimate that the greater number of Republicans who voted *for* ratification, as of Democrats who voted *against* it, were less shrewd or less earnest than their dissenting brethren. It was a case wherein the members of each party were called to make what they considered a choice of evils; and some decided one way, some another. Time must decide who were the wiser and more discerning.

—We have thus succintly set forth all the material facts in the case. They seem to us to refute most emphatically the assumptions of the *Times*. The responsible authors, in our view, of the present interregnum in Georgia are those Democrats who, nearly a year since, expelled the colored members from their seats in the Legislature. That was the root of bitterness whence springs all that is now anomalous and tantalizing in the condition of that State. Let the great wrong be redressed or receded from, and the fifteeth amendment will forthwith be ratified, whether any Democrats shall see fit to vote for it or not and the State will be fully restored to representation in Congress and to her proper place in the Union.

Grant and the Two Houses.

From the N. Y. Herald.

Grant, as President, has encountered desperate opposition from the squad of outside politicians—the multitude of office-seekers who have no other reasons to give in support of their claims for places than that they hurrahed for "the party" before election and hoped it would win. He would not recognize these as reasons; hence the hostility of this element. He has also encountered a desperate but ineffective opposition in the House of Representatives and a stronger one in the Senate. These inside oppositions are inspired by the plunder rings, and that of the Senate is the stronger because the Senate is more in the hands of the men who buy and sell votes. Fresh from the people, the members of the House yet act on those thoughts and sympathies that prevail among the people. They have not yet been sufficiently long under the hands of the jobbers. But the Senate has another character. Its members stay longer at Washington and are more under the influences that prevail there. Wherever there is a new Senator, as we see in several cases—notably that of Fenton—his sympathies also are with the President in his fight for the purity of the Government. Grant seems to act on this view of the elements in organizing his friends in the two houses. Judging by the clamor we hear against Fenton from the more corrupt parts of the Republican press, our new Senator must stand high in Grant's confidence. We believe he will prove a valuable support to the Executive where he just now needs support most. Fenton is a man who has been long in political life, has had experience in Washington, and, what is more, has gone to the top of that Jacob's ladder of experience that is found in New York politics. Grant's best friend in the House is a man, if possible, even better suited to the work before him. Butler is the strongest man in parliamentary tactics, in political sagacity, in the rough and tumble of discussion, or in a fair stand up debate, that has made his appearance in the House in a long while. Grant's measures in Butler's hands are sure to carry everything before them in one house, and in Fenton they have a strong help in the other house. It is an omen of good promise for Grant that he shows his old perception in securing the right sort of help.

Mr. Grant, Thus Far.

From the N. Y. World.

The adulation bestowed on General Grant by persons of social pretensions in the Eastern cities, who ought to have been above such fawning sycophancy, inspired the object of all this servile flattery with such an immoderate conceit of himself that, when he came to the high office to which he had been elected, he was as a ship in a gale without rudder or ballast. Whoever administered most to his vanity by words or gifts had most of the confidence of the President-elect. When he wrote and delivered his inaugural address, we do not doubt that Grant really believed he was equal to carrying on the executive department of the Federal Government alone. To be sure, this insane condition of mind was made possible by his downright ignorance. He had never read any books since he left the narrow, one-sided, and elementary education which is all that is furnished at West Point. It would be a safe bet that never in his life has he read the Constitution of his country from beginning to end. He knew nothing of what is on record about the trials and difficulties which have always beset him who would make a great and good civil government. Of the commonest narratives of English history he was altogether uninformed. His mind was a blank in respect to the inner working of the machinery of the Government of his own country in those crises in which Washington, Jefferson, or Jackson stood at the helm and gave direction. This deplorable destitution of knowledge on the part of Grant was cunningly exploited by all sorts of people, and the victim got at last into such a condition that he was unhappy when removed from the titillating flattery of these selfish men and women. As a consequence, when informed by a committee of Congress of his election to be President, he babbled foolishly about his own personal headship of the administration; how *he* should remove his own appointees, if they failed to suit him, as readily as those of his predecessor—clearly intimating that he would rid himself at any moment of a Cabinet minister who should give him temporary dissatisfaction. It never seemed to occur to him that such language could not be safely used about men who had achieved sufficient eminence to be really fit for heads of departments. No man, great and able, would consent to take a leading part in the administration of a President who felt no more interest in his own appointees than in those of some one else. This pretension and vainglory on the part of Grant filled reflecting people with painful disgust, and made it clear to them that such a President would not only fall into the hands of cheap and worthless persons, but would do things disgraceful and stupid which would in due time have to be undone.

The *World* was one of the first to foresee and fix public attention upon inevitable events. Republican journals, true to the behests of partisanship, either could not or would not see, and so, like the *Evening Post*, *Tribune*, and *Times*, blundered on—in the Stewart business, for example—without a theory or plan of their own, but vainly looking to Grant for leadership. As was to be expected, after the effect of a delusion is gone, some of these Republican journals are now pelting with stones the idol which, but three weeks ago, they so ostentatiously worshipped. In the case of the *Evening Post*, "the fawning sycophant of yesterday is converted into the austere critic of the present hour," and the *Tribune* says "how art thou, my brother?" as often as it dares. Such "blind guides" cannot fail soon to hear the popular denunciation, "Woe to you!"

It will be remembered that the earliest and most trusted advisers of President Grant were Washburne and Rollins. By either of these fourth-rate men he could be led into any folly. The latter induced him to sanction or write letters or orders in respect to Mr. Binckley, late Solicitor of the Internal Revenue, which Judge Wylie, in passing sentence on Binckley, said "should not be whitten, and it was wrong to publish them." He added that the "archives of the Government did not furnish a similar case."

The comments of the *World* upon the attempted revocation of the Depuy pardon are not forgotten, nor the attempt of the *Times* to vindicate the proposition of Grant, Washburne, and Rollins, that the pardon, being in the hands of Marshal Murray, had not been delivered to the petitioners, and therefore was revocable by the President. A similar effort of revocation was made in Boston; and we will permit the accomplished Federal attorney of the Massachusetts District, Mr. George S. Hillard, who brought the subject before the court a day or two since, to state the facts in his own language. He said:—

> "The Marshal received the pardon on the 5th of March, a document entirely unlike the usual form of a pardon. The words 'and thereupon was sentenced to —— on the —— day of' are erased. The word 'sentence' is used when there has been no sentence. It is in the handwriting of the Assistant Secretary of State, as I am informed. It reached the hands of the Marshal by mail on the 5th of March, and in the afternoon of that day was recalled to Washington. The present Attorney-General, upon consideration of the subject, held that the pardon, having been delivered to the Marshal, took effect, and caused the document to be returned. In his opinion I think he was right as a matter of law."

And yet, when this outrage upon common and statute law, no less than common sense, was perpetrated by this triumvirate, every Republican journal in New York was dumb, or else, like the *Times*, vindicated the act, and called in question the correctness of the opinions expressed by the *World* on a question of public law.

Verily, "the makers of an idol have gone to confusion!"

What Next?

From the N. Y. World.

> "The sudden and sweeping reversal of the order concerning the relations of the staff officers in the War Department to the General of the Army, with which the accession of General Sherman was recently signalized, is remarkable. What is its meaning?"—*N. Y. Tribune.*

Not at all remarkable! It is only one more in the lengthening list of the blunders of President Grant. It is Stewart's case over again, with the difference that Grant has not asked Congress to repeal the laws which he violated. It is much the same as the attempt to revoke the pardons of his immediate predecessor, which Judge Hoar has told his chief he had no legal power to make. As proof of the universality and denseness of the ignorance of the President on all matters of public law, this last abort is perhaps more convincing than its predecessors, inasmuch as Grant has claimed to be an expert in army matters and army legislation. The *World* denounced the original order of March 5, 1869, and thus the eyes of the military hierarchy at Washington were opened.

The idea of taking away from the Secretary of War the authority which he had heretofore exercised in military matters, and conferring it on the General of the Army, has been a pet with Grant for long time. When not discoursing of horses and pups, he talked of how, by reason of the absence of General Scott from Washington with his headquarters in this city or West Point, the War Department had been enabled to perfect its usurpation, and make the Adjutant-General, sitting in the War Office, in effect the commanding officer of the army. So when he got to be President he fired off the order which he has just now been compelled to rescind, because it vested in General Sherman the control of matters wherein, by law, the judgment of the Secretary of War must be exercised and declared. The General Order No. 11 abolished, in great part, the office of Secretary of War, just as the performances of Admiral Porter annul and set aside the functions of the Secretary of the Navy. It required, in the present case, twenty-three days for Grant to comprehend that his order to Schofield of March 5, 1869, was not, as a legal order, worth the paper on which it was written. What next?

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Joshua P. Eyre,
Edmund A. Souder,
Samuel E. Stokes,
Henry Sloan,
William C. Ludwig,
George G. Leiper,
Henry C. Dallett, Jr.,
John D. Taylor,
George W. Bernadou,
William G. Boulton,
Jacob Riegel,
Spencer McIlvaine,
D. T. Morgan, Pittsburg
John B. Semple, "
A. B. Berger, "
THOMAS C. HAND, President.
JOHN C. DAVIS, Vice-President.
HENRY LYLBURN, Secretary.
HENRY BALL, Assistant Secretary. [10 6

OFFICE OF THE INSURANCE COMPANY OF NORTH AMERICA, No. 232 WALNUT Street, Philadelphia.
Incorporated 1794. Charter Perpetual.
Capital, $500,000.
Assets $2,350,000
MARINE, INLAND, AND FIRE INSURANCE.
OVER $20,000,000 LOSSES PAID SINCE ITS ORGANIZATION.
DIRECTORS.
Arthur G. Coffin,
Samuel W. Jones,
John A. Brown,
Charles Taylor,
Ambrose White,
Richard D. Wood,
William Welsh,
S. Morris Wain,
John Mason,
George L. Harrison,
Francis R. Cope,
Edward H. Trotter,
Edward S. Clarke,
T. Charlton Henry,
Alfred D. Jessup,
John P. White,
Louis C. Madeira,
Charles W. Cushman.
ARTHUR G. COFFIN, President.
CHARLES PLATT, Vice-President.
MATTHIAS MARIS, Secretary. 2 1½

FIRE INSURANCE EXCLUSIVELY—THE PENNSYLVANIA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY—Incorporated 1825—Charter Perpetual—No 510 WALNUT Street, opposite Independence Square.
This Company, favorably known to the community for over forty years, continues to insure against loss or damage by fire on Public or Private Buildings, either permanently or for a limited time. Also on Furniture, Stocks of Goods, and Merchandise generally, on liberal terms.
Their Capital, together with a large Surplus Fund, is invested in the most careful manner, which enables them to offer to the insured an undoubted security in the case of loss.
DIRECTORS.
Daniel Smith, Jr.,
Alexander Benson,
Isaac Hazlehurst,
Thomas Robins,
John Devereux,
Thomas Smith,
Henry Lewis,
J. Gillingham Fell,
Daniel Haddock, Jr.
DANIEL SMITH, Jr., President.
WM. G. CROWELL, Secretary. 3 30½

STRICTLY MUTUAL.
PROVIDENT LIFE AND TRUST CO.
OF PHILADELPHIA.
OFFICE, No. 111 S. FOURTH STREET,
Organized to promote LIFE INSURANCE among members of the
SOCIETY OF FRIENDS.
Good risks of any class accepted.
Policies issued upon approved plans, at the lowest rates.
President,
SAMUEL R. SHIPLEY,
Vice-President, WILLIAM C. LONGSTRETH.
Actuary, ROWLAND PARRY,
The advantages offered by this Company are excelled, 7 27½

PHŒNIX INSURANCE COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA.
INCORPORATED 1804—CHARTER PERPETUAL
No. 224 WALNUT Street, opposite the Exchange.
This Company insures from loss or damage by
FIRE,
on liberal terms, on buildings, merchandise, furniture, etc., for limited periods, and permanently on buildings by deposit of premium.
The Company has been in active operation for more than SIXTY YEARS, during which all losses have been promptly adjusted and paid.
DIRECTORS.
John L. Hodge,
M. B. Mahony,
John T. Lewis,
William S. Grant,
Robert W. Leaming,
D. Clark Wharton,
Lawrence Lewis, Jr.,
David Lewis,
Benjamin Etting,
Thomas H. Powers,
A. R. McHenry,
Edmund Castillon,
Samuel Wilcox,
Lewis C. Norris.
JOHN R. WUCHERER, President.
SAMUEL WILCOX, Secretary. 3 28½

THE ENTERPRISE INSURANCE CO. OF PHILADELPHIA.
Office Southwest Cor. FOURTH and WALNUT Sts.
FIRE INSURANCE EXCLUSIVELY.
PERPETUAL AND TERM POLICIES ISSUED.
Cash Capital $200 000·00
Cash Assets January 1, 1869 479,283·23
DIRECTORS.
F. Ratchford Starr,
Nalbro Frazier,
John M. Atwood,
Benj. T. Tredick,
George H. Stuart,
John H. Brown,
J. Livingston Erringer,
James L. Claghorn,
Wm. G. Boulton,
Charles Wheeler,
Thos. H. Montgomery,
James M. Aertsen.
This Company insures only first-class risks, taking no specially hazardous risks whatever, such as factories, mills, etc.
F. RATCHFORD STARR President.
THOS. H. MONTGOMERY, Vice-President.
ALEX. W. WISTER, Secretary. 2 6½

IMPERIAL FIRE INSURANCE CO.
LONDON.
ESTABLISHED 1803.
Paid-up Capital and Accumulated Funds,
$8,000,000 IN GOLD.
PREVOST & HERRING, Agents,
2 No. 107 South THIRD Street, Philada.
CHAS. M. PREVOST. CHAS. P. HERRING

WOODLANDS CEMETERY COMPANY.—The following Managers and Officers have been elected for the year 1869:—
ELI K. PRICE, President.
Wm. H. Moore,
Samuel S. Moon,
Gillies Dallett,
Edwin Greble,
Wm. W. Keen,
Ferdinand J. Dreer,
George L. Busby,
B. A. Knight.
Secretary and Treasurer, JOSEPH B. TOWNSEND.
The Managers have passed a resolution requiring both Lot-holders and Visitors to present tickets at the entrance for admission to the Cemetery. Tickets may be had at the Office of the Company, No. 813 ARCH Street, or of any of the Managers. 1 22

INSURANCE.

1829.—CHARTER PERPETUAL.
Franklin Fire Insurance Company
OF PHILADELPHIA.
Office, Nos. 435 and 437 CHESNUT Street.
Assets on Jan. 1, 1869, $2,677,372·13

CAPITAL	$400,000·00
ACCRUED SURPLUS	1 083 528·70
PREMIUMS	1,193,843·43

UNSETTLED CLAIMS, $23,788·12. INCOME FOR 1869, $360,000.
Losses paid since 1829, over $5,500,000
Perpetual and Temporary Policies on Liberal Terms.
The Company also issues Policies on Rents of Buildings of all kinds, Ground Rents and Mortgages.
DIRECTORS.
Alfred G. Baker,
Samuel Grant,
George W. Richards,
Isaac Lea,
George Fales,
Alfred Fitler,
Thomas Sparks,
William S. Grant,
Thomas S. Ellis,
Gustavus S. Benson,
ALFRED G. BAKER, President
GEORGE FALES, Vice-President.
JAS. W. McALLISTER, Secretary.
WM. GREEN, Assistant Secretary. 3 9

INSURE AT HOME,
IN THE
Penn Mutual Life Insurance
COMPANY,
No. 921 CHESNUT ST., PHILADELPHIA.
ASSETS, $2,000,000.
CHARTERED BY OUR OWN STATE.
MANAGED BY OUR OWN CITIZENS.
LOSSES PROMPTLY PAID.
POLICIES ISSUED ON VARIOUS PLANS.
Applications may be made at the Home Office, and at the Agencies throughout the State. [2 18½
JAMES TRAQUAIR PRESIDENT
SAMUEL E. STOKES VICE-PRESIDENT
JNO. W. HORNOR A. V. P. and ACTUARY
HORATIO S. STEPHENS SECRETARY

ENGINES, MACHINERY, ETC.

PENN STEAM ENGINE AND BOILER WORKS.—NEAFIE & LEVY, PRACTICAL AND THEORETICAL ENGINEERS, MACHINISTS, BOILER-MAKERS, BLACKSMITHS, and FOUNDERS, having for many years been in successful operation, and been exclusively engaged in building and repairing Marine and River Engines, high and low-pressure, Iron Boilers, Water Tanks, Propellers, etc. etc., respectfully offer their services to the public as being fully prepared to contract for engines of all sizes, Marine, River, and Stationary; having sets of patterns of different sizes are prepared to execute orders with quick despatch. Every description of pattern-making made at the shortest notice. High and Low-pressure Fine Tubular and Cylinder Boilers, of the best Pennsylvania charcoal iron. Forgings of all sizes and kinds. Iron and Brass Castings of all descriptions. Roll Turning, Screw Cutting, and all other work connected with the above business.
Drawings and specifications for all work done at the establishment free of charge, and work guaranteed.
The subscribers have ample wharf-dock room for repairs of boats, where they can lie in perfect safety, and are provided with shears, blocks, falls, etc. etc. for raising heavy or light weights.
JACOB C. NEAFIE,
JOHN P. LEVY,
4 11 BEACH and PALMER Streets.

J. VAUGHN MERRICK, WILLIAM H. MERRICK
JOHN E. COPE.
SOUTHWARK FOUNDRY, FIFTH AND WASHINGTON Streets,
PHILADELPHIA.
MERRICK & SONS,
ENGINEERS AND MACHINISTS,
manufacture High and Low Pressure Steam Engines for Land, River, and Marine Service.
Boilers, Gasometers, Tanks, Iron Boats, etc.
Castings of all kinds, either iron or brass.
Iron Frame Roofs for Gas Work, Workshops, and Railroad Stations, etc.
Retorts and Gas Machinery, of the latest and most improved construction.
Every description of Plantation Machinery, also Sugar, Saw, and Grist Mills, Vacuum Pans, Oil Steam Trains, Defecators, Filters, Pumping Engines, etc.
Sole Agents for N. Billeux's Patent Sugar Boiling Apparatus, Nesmyth's Patent Steam Hammer, and Aspinwall & Woolsey's Patent Centrifugal Sugar Draining Machines. 4 30½

BRANDY, WHISKY, WINE, ETC.

CARSTAIRS & McCALL,
Nos. 126 WALNUT and 21 GRANITE Sts.,
IMPORTERS OF
Brandies, Wines, Gin, Olive Oil, Etc. Etc.,
WHOLESALE DEALERS IN
PURE RYE WHISKIES,
IN BOND AND TAX PAID. 4 11

HOTELS AND RESTAURANTS.

ST. CLOUD HOTEL.
THIS NEW AND COMMODIOUS HOUSE,
LOCATED CORNER OF BROADWAY AND FORTY-SECOND STREET,
Possesses advantages over all other houses for the accommodation of its guests. It was built expressly for a first-class Family Boarding House—the rooms being large and *en suite*, heated by steam—with hot and cold water, and furnished second to none; while the culinary department is in the most experienced hands, affording guests an unequalled table.
One of Atwood's Patent Elevators is also among the "modern improvements," and at the service of guests at all hours.
The Broadway and University Place Cars pass the door every four minutes, running from the City Hall to Central Park, while the Sixth and Seventh Avenue Lines are but a short block on either side, affording ample facilities for communicating with all the Depots, Steamboat Landings, places of Amusement and Business of the great metropolis.
3 24 3m MORE & HOLLEY, Proprietors.

MT. VERNON HOTEL,
81 Monument street, Baltimore.
Elegantly Furnished, with unsurpassed Cuisine.
On the European Plan.
D. P. MORGAN.

NORTH PENN HOTEL, NO. 445 N. THIRD Street, Philadelphia, is NOW OPEN, on the European plan. A. STETSON, Superintendent.
Rooms to rent, with or without board; boarding with or without rooms. 3 5 1m

DUSENBERRY'S OYSTER BAY, S. E. corner of SECOND and MARKET Streets. Families supplied at all prices. Largest Stews in the city. Open on Sunday. 3 31 6t*

ROOFING.

READY ROOFING.—This Roofing is adapted to all buildings. It can be applied to STEEP OR FLAT ROOFS at one-half the expense of tin. It is readily put on old Shingle Roofs without removing the shingles, thus avoiding the damaging of ceilings and furniture while undergoing repairs. (No gravel used.)
PRESERVE YOUR TIN ROOFS WITH WELTON'S ELASTIC PAINT.
I am always prepared to Repair and Paint Roofs at short notice. Also, PAINT FOR SALE by the barrel or gallon, the best and cheapest in the market.
W. A. WELTON,
2 17½ No. 711 N. NINTH St., above Coates.

ROOFING.—LITTLE & CO., "THE LIVE ROOFERS," No. 1238 MARKET Street. Every description of Old and Leaky Roofs made tight and warranted to keep in repair for five years. Old Tin Roofs made equal to new. A trial only required to insure satisfaction. Orders promptly attended to. 5 8 3m

OLD GRAVEL ROOFS COVERED OVER with Mastic Slate, and warranted for ten years.
HAMILTON & COORFER,
3 15 6m No. 45 S. TENTH Street.

LITERATURE.

REVIEW OF NEW BOOKS.

THE AMERICAN YEAR BOOK AND NATIONAL REGISTER FOR 1869. Edited by David N. Camp. Published by O. D. Case & Co., Hartford, Conn.

This work is the most complete, satisfactory, and valuable almanac ever published in the United States. The various departments have been prepared with great care from the most reliable sources, and it presents an amount of important and interesting information that could not possibly be obtained elsewhere by the great majority of readers. The astronomical department has full calendar pages, embracing the sun's rising and setting, moon's phases, length and increase of days, and beginning and end of twilight for eight different parallels; the different eras corresponding with 1869; the Jewish and Mohammedan calenders, etc. There is also a full tide table, and a table of latitude and longitude, and difference of time for the most important places in the world.

The department devoted to the United States gives a full list of the officers of the General Government; the different sessions of Congress; the governors of the States and Territories from their organization; the ministers and consuls to foreign countries and those from foreign countries in the United States; an account of the Coast Survey and Light-house Boards and districts; the army and navy; Freedmen's Bureau; postal service and regulations; Judiciary; an account of the Pension Office, Public Lands, and Patent Office; the Departments of Agriculture and Education; lists of colleges and schools; the library of Congress; Smithsonian Institution; United States Mint; brief historical notices of each State and Territory; and a great amount of other very valuable information.

Part III is devoted to foreign countries, their area and population, constitution and government, etc.

Part IV gives a full account of the religious condition of the world, with ecclesiastical statistics of different countries and denominations. Part V embraces miscellaneous essays on agriculture, currency and finance, mining, and literature. Part VI contains full Presidential election returns for all the States from 1836 to 1868; a summary of the most important events for 1868; and obituary notices of eminent persons who have died during the year.

To those who have occasion to consult statistical works, "The American Year Book" will be invaluable, while all classes of readers will find something interesting in its pages. The editor has performed his task well, and the work is probably as accurate and free from important errors as it is possible to make it. We commend the book to the public, and we hope that it will have an extended sale.

THE BIBLE HAND-BOOK. By Joseph Angus, D. D. Published by James S. Claxton.

Dr. Angus' "Bible Hand-book" is regarded by theological students as the best work of the kind extant, and it has been extensively introduced into seminaries, and used by clergymen as well as lay readers as a guide to the Scriptures. The present edition has been revised by Rev. F. S. Hoyt, A. M., who has added a number of notes and an index of Scripture texts. A great amount of information is contained in a brief space, and the work is one that all readers of the Scripture will find exceedingly valuable. Price $2·50. A liberal discount will be allowed to Bible classes, clergymen, and students.

—From J. B. Lippincott & Co. we have received "The Villa on the Rhine," Part I, by Berthold Auerbach. Published by Leypoldt & Holt. This edition of Auerbach's charming novel is published in a neat and convenient form. A fine portrait of the author is given as a frontispiece, and Mr. Bayard Taylor contributes a biographical sketch. The author has a pecuniary interest in this edition, and it is therefore particularly deserving of the favor of the public. Messrs. Claxton, Remsen & Haffelfinger send us the second part of the same work.

—From J. B. Lippincott & Co. we have received two of Cassell's "Representative Biographies." Published by Felt & Dillingham, New York. The author, Mr. John McGilchrist, gives the leading events in the lives of Queen Victoria and Hon. B. Disraeli in a concise but attractive shape, and the low price of the books ought to make them popular. Price 75 and 50 cents.

—Messrs. Turner & Brothers send us "The Factory Girl; or, All That Glitters is Not Gold," by Miss M. E. Braddon. Published by Robert M. DeWitt, New York. This is one of Miss Braddon's characteristic works, and that fact alone is sufficient to commend it to a large circle of readers.

—From T. B. Peterson & Brothers we have received "The Talisman" and "The Highland Widow," two volumes of their 20-cent edition of Sir Walter Scott's works.

—A portrait and biographical sketch written by John S. Hart, LL. D., of the late R. G. Pardee, the well-known Sunday School worker, have been published in the *Sunday School Times* for April 3. Those who are interested in Sunday School work can obtain a copy of the sketch free of charge on application to the publishers, No. 608 Arch street.

—We have received the tenth and eleventh parts of "Zell's Popular Encyclopedia." This work is ably edited, and it contains a vast amount of information. The low price at which it is published places it within the reach of all.

—As a souvenir of the 1st of April, we have received *The University*, first number, volume first, "reprinted." This is a clever burlesque on the attractive little magazine which made its appearance last month under the auspices of the faculty and students of the University. For a frontispiece we have Professor Morton, in semi-Bloomer costume, cogitating over his essay on the "Antiquities of Bloomerism." A fancy portrait of Professor Schlechter is also a valuable addition. The articles are amusing burlesques of those which appeared in the initial number of *The University*, and they will doubtless cause considerable merriment among those more immediately interested. The following effusion, which we find upon the fourth page of the cover, we commend to the consideration of the editors of *The University*:—

THE "UNIVERSITY" AND CAPITAL PUNISHMENT.

"Uproot the gallows!" humane statesmen cry;
"No more by bloody laws need mortals die:
The rising 'University' we've read,
And know a punishment we'll use instead.
Those wretches who hereafter crimes commit,
Shall life retain—but be condemned to sit,
For hours, bound tight, their ears from cotton free,
While other convicts earn their liberty
By doing bravely that appalling deed—
Throughout, aloud, the Magazine to read!"

* * * * * *

These terms were offered to a sentenced gang;
All said at once, they much preferred to hang.

The Unauthorized Reprints of English Works.

The following is Messrs. J. B. Lippincott & Co.'s explanation of the difficulty between them and Messrs. Harper & Brothers, of New York, with regard to the publication of Mr. Dilke's "Greater Britain" and other works:—

On January 1. 1869, we wrote a letter to the London *Athenæum*, stating that it was our custom, when publishing English books, to make, if possible, a special arrangement with the author, or otherwise to lay aside a portion of the profits resulting from the publication for his use: and charging Messrs. Harper & Brothers with violating what is known as the "courtesies of the trade," by reprinting Mr. Dilke's "Greater Britain," which we had previously published under a copyright arrangement with Messrs. Macmillan & Co., London, Mr. Dilke's English publishers, and with having some time before reprinted Mr. Anthony Trollope's "North America," which we by arrangement had been authorized to publish—an arrangement the existence of which was previously well known to the Messrs. Harper; at the same time disclaiming any responsibility for injury to foreign authors that might arise from a system thus established.

About two months having elapsed since this statement, a reply to it has appeared in *Harper's Weekly* of March 27. That reply we propose to examine presently; but, before doing so, it is proper to dispose of a counter-charge thereto appended, viz.:—That "in December" we received a box containing the electrotypes of "Cast Up by the Sea," and, "knowing that they were intended for the Messrs. Harper's edition of the work, withheld them, and in January published the book (ourselves) at a low price." *If* we had known that the electrotypes were intended for Messrs. Harper's edition of the work, and *had* withheld them on that account, it would have been, perhaps, a fitting retaliation for the wrong we were just then smarting under of the reprint by the Messrs. Harper of Dilke's "Greater Britain;" but the statement is not quite exact. The precise facts are as follows:—

Some time before, we had quietly submitted to the Messrs. Harper publishing and underselling our edition of Trollope's "North America;" but when they reprinted "Greater Britain," another book on which we had engaged to pay a copyright, we felt their action to be a wrong which, there being no legal redress, demanded some reprisal on our part. Accordingly, we fixed upon "Cast Up by the Sea" as a suitable book to republish—it having been announced by the Messrs. Harper, and we being under the impression that they had purchased the early sheets, and that no other person had any pecuniary interest in the sale of the book in the United States—and had the work set, stereotyped, and printed in our own office. On the 8th of January we published it, at what Messrs. Harper & Brothers are pleased to call a low price. Our edition was nearly ready, the wood-cuts having been engraved in Philadelphia, when, on the 1st of January (not in December, as stated in *Harper's Weekly*), there was delivered at our store a box from London, having no other marks than our address, the express company's labels, and the Custom House stencils. We had no previous advice of it. It was opened, and found to contain ten electrotypes of illustrations, without letterings, for "Cast Up by the Sea." Thinking it probable that some break had occurred in the arrangement between Messrs. Harper and Messrs. Macmillan & Co., we waited a reasonable time, expecting to hear from London about these electrotypes. On the 13th, having received no communication on the subject, we wrote Messrs. Macmillan & Co., asking for an explanation, to which they replied, on January 30, that the box had been *addressed to us* instead of Messrs. Harper & Brothers, for whom it was intended. We at once notified the Messrs. Harper that we would forward the box to them on the receipt of the expenses paid by us. We respectfully submit that this was our only proper course under the circumstances.

In the article in their *Weekly* of March 27, the Messrs. Harper further assert that our edition of Bulwer's novels is issued "notwithstanding the mutually satisfactory arrangement between Lord Lytton" and themselves: but it is so obvious that no "courtesy of the trade" attaches to a series of books reprinted by two houses—Messrs. Phillips, Sampson & Co. published an edition as well as the Messrs. Harper—the first of which was issued in 1828, that it is only necessary to remark, here, that when the plates of our "Uniform Library Edition of Bulwer's Novels" (in 42 vols.) were offered to us at a fair price by the stereotyper, knowing that a *complete* and *uniform* edition was a desideratum in the American market, we bought and published them.

Having disposed of the counter charges made by the Messrs. Harper, we beg leave once more to call the attention of the public to the two cases originally mentioned by us in the *Athenæum*, of direct violation by the Messrs. Harper of "the courtesies of the trade."

1st. They do not deny that our edition of "Greater Britain" was announced in May, 1868;

2d. They do not deny that immediately on their own announcement they were notified by letter that we had made an arrangement for it with the English publishers; and

3d. They do not deny that they nevertheless persisted in reprinting it. Their admission of these points we hold to be sufficient to sustain our complaint in regard to "Greater Britain."

But there was another charge brought by us in our letter of January 1, viz.: that the Messrs. Harper had previously, in like violation of our rights under the usage of the trade, republished an edition of Trollope's "North America" after they had been made aware, through a personal interview, that we had entered into an exclusive arrangement with the author for its publication in this country. To this statement the Messrs. Harper make no reply whatever, and we are justified in inferring that their course in the matter is inexcusable.

Furthermore, we would say that, by special arrangement with the author, we recently published "Her Majesty's Tower," by Mr. W. Hepworth Dixon. A few days after the appearance of our edition, the Messrs. Harper issued an edition of the same work in an inferior style, at a nominal price, compelling us to reduce ours to the same price, thus preventing any remuneration to either author or publishers that otherwise might have been derived from the sale of the work.

Here we might close; but a review of these facts naturally suggests the reflection that the interests of the book trade in this country, no less than the protection of authors in their just rights, require further legislation at the hands of Congress. It is high time for the passage of a well-considered international copyright law, such as will wipe away from our country the reproach of what are known as "pirated" editions.

J. B. LIPPINCOTT & Co.

Philadelphia, March 27, 1869.

(*Copy of a Letter to the Athenæum*)

"PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 1, 1869.—We beg to call the attention of English authors and publishers to the following simple statement of facts which concern them no less than ourselves:—

"In accordance with our custom when publishing English books, to make, if possible, a special arrangement with the author, or otherwise to lay aside a portion of the profits resulting from the publication for his use, we entered into an agreement with Mr. Dilke's publishers to reprint an American edition of his 'Greater Britain.' This was as far back as May, 1868, and immediately thereafter we made public announcement that the book was forthcoming. It was published in December. A few weeks previous to its appearance, however, and some five or six months after we ourselves had announced the book, the Messrs. Harper & Brothers also made public advertisement that they were about to issue it. They had been already sufficiently notified of our intention to republish 'Greater Britain;' but as soon as we became aware of their purpose we informed them by letter of our arrangement with the author. The Messrs. Harper, however, persisted in their determination; and, as a consequence, Mr. Dilke's work, bearing their imprint and offered at a merely nominal price, is now before the trade. Of course the author's anticipated profits, no less than our own, will be precluded by a proceeding so directly in contravention of the courtesies of the trade, and so well calculated, if persisted in, to destroy the remuneration to which foreign authors are equitably entitled.

"A similar course to that above mentioned was, we regret to say, pursued by the house in question on the appearance of Mr. Trollope's 'North America;' and the unremunerative price at which that work was published by the Messrs. Harper destroyed our profits, and, of course, prevented the author from receiving the share which otherwise would have accrued to him from the edition published by us.

"As our object in making this communication is simply to place ourselves right before the public, we refrain from comment on the facts now presented. Whatever injury may result to English authors and publishers, should such practices become the rule instead of the exception, the responsibility will not rest upon us. J. B. LIPPINCOTT & Co."

THE CAPITAL PUNISHMENT QUESTION

The following is a copy of the petition on this subject presented to the State Legislature yesterday by Damon Y. Kilgore, Esq., of this city:—

To the Honorable the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania,—Gentlemen:—The undersigned, a citizen of Pennsylvania, residing in Philadelphia, respectfully represents—That the alarming increase of capital crime in this Commonwealth calls upon the law-making power to revise the law.

In this country, law is the great educator, and while harsh laws beget crimes, "laws dictated by mildness humanize the manners of a nation and the spirit of government." Says Bentham: "If the legislator be desirous to inspire humanity amongst its citizens, let him set the example; let him show the utmost respect for the life of man. Sanguinary laws have a tendency to render man cruel, either by fear, by imitation, or by revenge."

Montesquieu, the founder of the modern science of the philosophy of law, declares that "every act of punishment not demanded by absolute necessity is tyranny."

In Pennsylvania, during the last two years, notwithstanding the extraordinary promptness with which death-warrants have been signed, and the activity of the executioner, more murders have been committed, according to the population, than ever before in the same length of time.

In Philadelphia county—where innocent persons are sometimes hung—there are eight persons under sentence of death, four of whom have been convicted within the last nine months. In this county murderers were never before so numerous and bold as now. The death-warrants of two persons convicted of murder of the first degree, awaiting execution a few days hence, have been followed by the murder of an inoffensive citizen in one of the most populous portions of Philadelphia, murdered for his money in his own room, and in the light of day. The certainty of the speedy execution of Gerald Eaton and George S. Twitchell, Jr., did not prevent the murder of Joseph W. Smith.

Nor is this state of things applicable to Pennsylvania alone. The records of Massachusetts, New York, and Ohio, compared with those of Maine, Michigan, and Wisconsin, furnish abundant proof that the death penalty tends to increase rather than to diminish the crimes for which it is inflicted. In England, a few years ago, there were two hundred and twenty capital crimes which do not now exist, and in England and Wales, since 1810, more than fifteen hundred persons have been executed for crimes which have ceased to be capital.

In the opinion of your petitioner, there is not a fact on record in any civilized nation of the globe, which, rightly interpreted, is not a standing protest against the penalty of death. Society, made up of individuals, has no right to take human life upon any pretext whatever, and as long as it continues to take the life of the murderer under the solemn sanction of law, individuals will continue to take the lives of the innocent without such sanction. No murderer is restrained by fear of punishment alone; for this he means to escape; but he is restrained, if restrained at all, by the sacredness he attaches to human life, and this, by our present law, the Government helps to destroy. Punishment, worthy of the name, includes these three objects, viz.:—1. The prevention of crime, or protection of society; 2. Reparation for the offense; and, 3. Reformation of the criminal.

Disguise it as we may, all punishment which lacks either of these ingredients sinks into revenge, and becomes itself an aid to crime. This applies to families as well as to States, to the government of the child as well as the full-grown man. It is the Divine method of nature and cannot be ignored with impunity. Believing that capital punishment, here as elsewhere, has resulted in the death of the innocent and the acquittal of the guilty; that it tends to destroy the sacredness which should ever attach to human life; that in diseased minds it creates a morbid desire for imitation or revenge; that it does not prevent crime and therefore fails to protect society; that it neither makes reparation for the crime nor has a tendency to reform the criminal; that it is a relic of barbarism and at war with the spirit of Christianity and the progress of mankind, the undersigned respectfully and earnestly prays your honorable bodies to abolish it, and to substitute therefor imprisonment, giving the criminal the opportunity to labor during his life to repair the wrong he has done, by contributing to the support and education of those living, most injured by his crime, and at the same time giving him kind treatment, proper instruction, and opportunity to reform. In order to prevent the consequences which might result from power in the hands of a weak or wicked Executive; to prevent his being swayed by money or party politics in favor of the prisoner, or by public clamor or personal popularity against him, the Judges of the Supreme Court might be associated with the Governor, and with him be empowered to do equal and exact justice to society, and to those who set at defiance her most sacred laws.

And your petitioner will ever pray, etc.

DAMON Y. KILGORE.

Philadelphia, March 29, 1869.

INSTRUCTION.

EDGEHILL SCHOOL,
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RAILROAD LINES.

1868.—FOR NEW YORK.—THE CAMDEN AND AMBOY AND PHILADELPHIA AND TRENTON RAILROAD COMPANIES' LINES FROM PHILADELPHIA TO NEW YORK, AND WAY PLACES.

FROM WALNUT STREET WHARF.

At 6·30 A. M., via Camden and Amboy Accom.....$2·25
At 8 A. M., via Camden and Jersey City Ex. Mail 3·00
At 2 P. M., via Camden and Amboy Express...... 3·00
At 6 P. M., for Amboy and intermediate stations.
At 6·30 and 8 A. M., and 2·00 P. M. for Freehold.
At 8 and 10 A. M., 2, 3·30, and 4·30 P. M. for Trenton.
At 6·30, 8, and 10 A. M., 1, 2, 3·30, 4·30, 6, and 11·30 P. M. for Bordentown, Burlington, Beverly, and Delanco.
At 6·30 and 10 A. M., 1, 3·30, 4·30, 6, and 11·30 P. M. for Florence, Edgewater, Riverside, Riverton, Palmyra, and Fish House, and 2 P. for Florence and Riverton.
The 1 and 11·30 P. M. Lines leave from Market Street Ferry (upper side.)

FROM KENSINGTON DEPOT.

At 11 A. M., via Kensington and Jersey City, New York Express Line, Fare $3.
At 7·30 and 11 A. M., 2·30, 3·30, and 5 P. M. for Trenton and Bristol. And at 10·15 A. M. for Bristol.
At 7·30 and 11 A. M., 2·30, and 5 P. M. for Morrisville and Tullytown.
At 7·30 and 10·15 A. M. and 2·30, and 5 P. M. for Schenck's and Eddington.
At 7·30 and 10·15 A. M., 2·30, 4, 5, and 6 P. M. for Cornwell's, Torresdale, Holmesburg, Tacony, Wissinoming, Bridesburg, and Frankford, and at 8 P. M. for Holmesburg and intermediate Stations.

FROM WEST PHILADELPHIA DEPOT,
Via Connecting Railway.

At 9·45 A. M., 1·20, 4, 6·30, and 12 P. M. New York Express Lines, via Jersey City; Fare, $3 25.
At 11·30 P. M. Emigrant Line; Fare, $2.
At 9·45 A. M., 1·20, 4, 6·30, and 12 P. M., for Trenton.
At 9·45 A. M., 4, 6·30 and 12 P. M., for Bristol.
At 12 P. M. (Night), for Morrisville, Tullytown, Schenck's, Eddington, Cornwell's, Torresdale, Holmesburg, Tacony, Wissinoming, Bridesburg, and Frankford.
The 9·45 A. M., 6·30 and 12 P. M. Lines will run daily. All others, Sundays excepted.
For Lines leaving Kensington depot, take the cars on Third or Fifth streets, at Chesnut, 30 minutes before departure. The cars of Market Street Railway run direct to West Philadelphia Depot, Chesnut and Walnut within one square. On Sundays, the Market Street cars will run to connect with the 9·45 A. M. 6·30 and 12 P. M. Lines.

BELVIDERE DELAWARE RAILROAD LINES,
FROM KENSINGTON DEPOT.

At 7·30 A. M. for Niagara Falls, Buffalo, Dunkirk, Elmira, Ithaca, Owego, Rochester, Binghamton, Oswego, Syracuse, Great Bend, Montrose, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, Stroudsburg, Water Gap, Schooley's Mountain, etc.
At 7·30 A. M. and 3·30 P. M. for Belvidere, Easton, Lambertville, Flemington, etc. The 3·30 P. M. Line connects direct with the Train leaving Easton for Mauch Chunk, Allentown, Bethlehem, etc.
At 5 P. M. for Lambertville and intermediate Stations.

CAMDEN AND BURLINGTON COUNTY AND PEMBERTON AND HIGHTSTOWN RAILROADS.
FROM MARKET STREET FERRY, (Upper Side.)

At 7 and 10 A. M., 1·30, 3 30, and 5·30 P. M., for Merchantville, Moorestown, Hartford, Masonville, Hainsport, Mount Holly, Smithville, Ewansville, Vincentown, Birmingham, and Pemberton.
At 7 A. M., 1·30 and 3·30 P. M., for Lewistown, Wrightstown, Cookstown, New Egypt, Hornerstown, Cream Ridge, Imlaystown, Sharon, and Hightstown.
11 16 WILLIAM H. GATZMER, Agent.

PENNSYLVANIA CENTRAL RAILROAD
FALL TIME, TAKING EFFECT NOV. 22, 1868.

The trains of the Pennsylvania Central Railroad leave the Depot, at THIRTY-FIRST and MARKET Streets, which is reached directly by the Market Street cars, the last car connecting with each train leaving Front and Market streets thirty minutes before its departure. The Chesnut and Walnut Streets cars run within one square of the Depot.

Sleeping Car Tickets can be had on application at the Ticket office N. W. corner Ninth and Chesnut streets, and at the depot.

Agents of the Union Transfer Company will call for and deliver baggage at the depot. Orders left at No. 901 Chesnut street, or No. 116 Market street, will receive attention.

TRAINS LEAVE DEPOT, VIZ:—

Mail Train	8·00 A. M.
Paoli Accommodation, 10·30 A. M., 1·10, and	9·00 P. M.
Fast Line	11·50 A. M.
Erie Express	11·50 A. M.
Harrisburg Accommodation	2·30 P. M.
Lancaster Accommodation	4·00 P. M.
Parkesburg Train	5·30 P. M.
Cincinnati Express	8·00 P. M.
Erie Mail and Buffalo Express	10·45 P. M.
Philadelphia Express	12·00 Night.

Erie Mail leaves daily, except Sunday, running on Saturday night to Williamsport only. On Sunday night passengers will leave Philadelphia at 12 o'clock.

Philadelphia Express leaves daily. All other trains daily, except Sunday.

The Western Accommodation Train runs daily, except Sunday. For this train tickets must be procured and baggage delivered by 5·00 P. M., at No. 116 Market street.

TRAINS ARRIVE AT DEPOT, VIZ.:—

Cincinnati Express	3·10 A. M.
Philadelphia Express	3·10 A. M.
Paoli Accommodation, 8·30 A. M., 3·40 and	7·10 P. M.
Erie Mail and Buffalo Express	10·00 A. M.
Parkesburg Train	9·10 A. M.
Fast Line	10·00 A. M.
Lancaster Train	12·30 P. M.
Erie Express	4·20 P. M.
Day Express	4·20 P. M.
Harrisburg Accommodation	9·40 P. M.

For further information apply to
JOHN VANLEER, Jr. Ticket Agent,
No. 901 CHESNUT Street.
FRANCIS FUNK, Ticket Agent,
No. 116 MARKET Street.
SAMUEL H. WALLACE,
Ticket Agent at the Depot.

The Pennsylvania Railroad Company will not assume any risk for Baggage, except for Wearing Apparel, and limit their responsibility to One Hundred Dollars in value. All Baggage exceeding that amount in value will be at the risk of the owner, unless taken by special contract. EDWARD H. WILLIAMS,
4 29 General Superintendent Altoona, Pa.

PHILADELPHIA, GERMANTOWN, AND NORRISTOWN RAILROAD.

TIME TABLE.
FOR GERMANTOWN.

Leave Philadelphia at 6, 7, 8, 9·05, 10, 11, 12 A. M., 1, 2, 3¼, 3¾, 4, 5, 5¾, 6, 6½, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12 P. M.
Leave Germantown at 6, 7, 7½, 8, 8·20, 9, 10, 11, 12 A. M., 1, 2, 3, 4, 4¾, 5, 6, 6½, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11 P. M.
The 8·20 down train, and 3¾ and 5¾ up trains, will not stop on the Germantown Branch.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia at 9·15 A. M., 2, 7, and 10¾ P. M.
Leave Germantown at 8·15 A. M., 1, 6, and 9¾ P. M.

CHESTNUT HILL RAILROAD.

Leave Philadelphia at 6, 8, 10, 12 A. M., 2, 3¾, 5¾, 7, 9, and 11 P. M.
Leave Chestnut Hill at 7·10, 8, 9·40, 11·40 A. M., 1·40, 3·40, 5·40, 6·40, 8·40, and 10·40 P. M.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia at 9·15 A., 2 and 7 P. M.
Leave Chestnut Hill at 7·50 A. M., 12·40, 5·40, and 9·25 P. M.

FOR CONSHOHOCKEN AND NORRISTOWN.

Leave Philadelphia at 6, 7½, 9, and 11·05 A. M., 1½, 3, 4½, 5¼, 6¼, 8 05, and 11½ P. M.
Leave Norristown at 5·40, 7, 7·50, 9, and 11 A. M., 1½, 3, 4½, 6¼, and 8½ P. M.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia at 9 A. M.; 2½ and 7¼ P. M.
Leave Norristown at 7 A. M.; 5½ and 9 P. M.

FOR MANAYUNK.

Leave Philadelphia at 6, 7½, 9, and 11·05 A. M.; 1½, 3, 4½, 5½, 6¼, 8 05, and 11½ P. M.
Leave Manayunk at 6·10, 7½, 8·20, 9½, and 11½ A. M. 2, 3½, 5, 6¼, and 9 P. M.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia at 9 A. M.; 2½ and 7¼ P. M.
Leave Manayunk at 7½ A. M.; 6 and 9½ P. M.
W. S. WILSON, General Superintendent,
Depot, Ninth and Green streets.

PHILADELPHIA AND ERIE RAILROAD.—WINTER TIME TABLE.—THROUGH AND DIRECT ROUTE BETWEEN PHILADELPHIA, BALTIMORE, HARRISBURG, WILLIAMSPORT, AND THE GREAT OIL REGION OF PENNSYLVANIA.

Elegant Sleeping Cars on all Night Trains.

On and after MONDAY, November 23, 1868, the trains on the Philadelphia and Erie Railroad will run as follows:—

WESTWARD.

MAIL TRAIN	leaves Philadelphia	10·45 P. M.
"	" Williamsport	8·15 A. M.
"	arrives at Erie	9 50 P. M.
ERIE EXPRESS	leaves Philadelphia	11·50 A. M.
"	" Williamsport	8·50 P. M.
"	arrives at Erie	10·10 A. M.
ELMIRA MAIL	leaves Philadelphia	8·00 A. M.
"	" Williamsport	6 30 P. M.
"	arrives at Lockhaven	7·45 P. M.

EASTWARD.

MAIL TRAIN	leaves Erie	10·55 A. M.
"	" Williamsport	12·55 A. M.
"	arrives at Philadelphia	10·00 A. M.
ERIE EXPRESS	leaves Erie	6·25 P. M.
"	" Williamsport	7·50 A. M.
"	arrives at Philadelphia	4·20 P. M.

Mail and Express connect with Oil Creek and Allegheny River Railroad. BAGGAGE CHECKED THROUGH. ALFRED L. TYLER,
1 1t General Superintendent.

WEST CHESTER AND PHILADELPHIA RAILROAD.—WINTER ARRANGEMENT.—On and after MONDAY, October 5, 1868, Trains will leave as follows:—

Leave Philadelphia from the Depot, THIRTY-FIRST and CHESNUT Streets, 7·45 A. M., 11 A. M., 2·30 P. M., 4·15 P. M., 4·50 P. M., 6·15 and 11·30 P. M.

Leave West Chester for Philadelphia, from Depot on East Market street at 6·25 A. M., 7·45 A. M., 8·00 A. M., 10·45 A. M., 1·55 P. M., 4·50 P. M., and 6·55 P. M.

Trains leave West Chester at 8·00 A. M., and leaving Philadelphia at 4·50 P. M., will stop at B. C. Junction and Media only. Passengers to or from station between West Chester and B. C. Junction, going East, will take train leaving West Chester at 7·45 A. M., and going West will take the train leaving Philadelphia at 4·50 P. M., and transfer at B. C. Junction.

The Depot in Philadelphia is reached directly by the Chesnut and Walnut Street cars. Those of the Market Street line run within one square. The cars of both lines connect with each train upon its arrival.

ON SUNDAYS,

Leave Philadelphia at 8·30 A. M. and 2·00 P. M.
Leave West Chester at 7·55 A. M. and 4·00 P. M.
Trains leaving Philadelphia at 7·45 A. M. and 4·50 P. M., and leaving West Chester at 8·00 A. M. and 4·50 P. M., connect at B. C Junction with Trains on P. & B. C. R. R., for Oxford and intermediate points.
410t HENRY WOOD, General Sup't.

RAILROAD LINES.

READING RAILROAD.—GREAT TRUNK LINE FROM PHILADELPHIA TO THE INTERIOR OF PENNSYLVANIA, THE SCHUYLKILL, SUSQUEHANNA, CUMBERLAND, AND WYOMING VALLEYS,
THE
NORTH, NORTHWEST, AND THE CANADAS.

WINTER ARRANGEMENT OF PASSENGER TRAINS, December 14, 1868.

Leaving the Company's Depot at Thirteenth and Callowhill streets, Philadelphia, at the following hours:—

MORNING ACCOMMODATION.

At 7·30 A. M. for Reading and all intermediate Stations and Allentown. Returning, leaves Reading at 6·35 P. M.; arrives in Philadelphia at 9·25 P. M.

MORNING EXPRESS.

At 8·15 A. M. for Reading, Lebanon, Harrisburg, Pottsville, Pine Grove, Tamaqua, Sunbury, Williamsport, Elmira, Rochester, Niagara Falls, Buffalo, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, York, Carlisle, Chambersburg, Hagerstown, etc.

The 7·30 A. M. train connects at READING with East Pennsylvania Railroad trains for Allentown, etc., and the 8·15 A. M. train connects with the Lebanon Valley train for Harrisburg, etc.; at PORT CLINTON with Catawissa Railroad trains for Williamsport, Lock Haven, Elmira, etc.; at HARRISBURG with Northern Central, Cumberland Valley, and Schuylkill and Susquehanna trains for Northumberland, Williamsport, York, Chambersburg, Pinegrove, etc.

AFTERNOON EXPRESS.

Leaves Philadelphia at 3·30 P. M. for Reading, Pottsville, Harrisburg, etc., connecting with Reading and Columbia Railroad trains for Columbia, etc.

POTTSTOWN ACCOMMODATION.

Leaves Pottstown at 6·45 A. M., stopping at intermediate stations; arrives in Philadelphia at 9·10 A. M. Returning, leaves Philadelphia at 4 P. M.; arrives in Pottstown at 6·15 P. M.

READING ACCOMMODATION.

Leaves Reading at 7·30 A. M., stopping at all way stations; arrives in Philadelphia at 10·20 A. M.

Returning, leaves Philadelphia at 4·45 P. M.; arrives in Reading at 7·40 P. M.

Trains for Philadelphia leave Harrisburg at 8·10 A. M., and Pottsville at 8·45 A. M., arriving in Philadelphia at 1 P. M. Afternoon trains leave Harrisburg at 2·05 P. M., and Pottsville at 2·45 P. M., arriving at Philadelphia at 6·45 P. M.

Harrisburg Accommodation leaves Reading at 7·15 A. M., and Harrisburg at 4·10 P. M. Connecting at Reading with Afternoon Accommodation south at 6·35 P. M., arriving in Philadelphia at 9·25 P. M.

Market train, with a passenger car attached, leaves Philadelphia at 12·30 noon, for Pottsville and all way stations; leaves Pottsville at 7·30 A. M. for Philadelphia and all way stations.

All the above trains run daily, Sundays excepted.

Sunday trains leave Pottsville at 8 A. M., and Philadelphia at 3·15 P. M. Leaves Philadelphia for Reading at 8 A. M. Returning from Reading at 4·25 P. M.

CHESTER VALLEY RAILROAD.

Passengers for Downingtown and intermediate points take the 7·30 A. M., 12·30, and 4 P. M. trains from Philadelphia. Returning from Downingtown at 6·30 A. M., 12·45 and 5·15 P. M.

PERKIOMEN RAILROAD.

Passengers for Skippack take 7·30 A. M. and 4 P. M. trains from Philadelphia, returning from Skippack at 8·10 A. M. and 12·45 P. M. Stage lines for the various points in Perkiomen Valley connect with trains at Collegeville and Skippack.

NEW YORK EXPRESS FOR PITTSBURG AND THE WEST.

Leaves New York at 9 A. M. and 5 and 8 P. M., passing Reading at 1·05 A. M., and 1·50 and 10·19 P. M., and connecting at Harrisburg with Pennsylvania and Northern Central Railroad Express trains for Pittsburg, Chicago, Williamsport, Elmira, Baltimore, etc.

Returning Express train leaves Harrisburg on arrival of Pennsylvania Express from Pittsburg at 3·50 and 5·55 A. M., and 10·50 P. M., passing Reading at 5·44 and 7·31 A. M., and 12·50 P. M., and arriving at New York at 11 A. M. and 12·20 and 5 P. M. Sleeping cars accompany these trains through between Jersey City and Pittsburg without change.

A Mail Train for New York leaves Harrisburg at 8·10 A. M. and 2·05 P. M. Mail train for Harrisburg leaves New York at 12 M.

SCHUYLKILL VALLEY RAILROAD.

Trains leave Pottsville at 6·45 and 11·30 A. M., and 6·40 P. M., returning from Tamaqua at 8·35 A. M., and 2·15 and 4.35 P. M.

SCHUYLKILL AND SUSQUEHANNA RAILROAD.

Trains leave Auburn at 7·55 A. M. for Pinegrove and Harrisburg, and at 12·15 noon for Pinegrove and Tremont. Returning from Harrisburg at 3·30 P. M., and from Tremont at 7·40 A. M. and 5·35 P. M.

TICKETS.

Through first-class tickets and emigrant tickets to all the principal points in the North and West and Canadas.

Excursion Tickets from Philadelphia to Reading, and intermediate stations, good for one day only, are sold by Morning Accommodation Market Train, Reading and Pottstown Accommodation Trains, at reduced rates.

Excursion Tickets to Philadelphia, good for one day only, are sold at Reading and intermediate stations by Reading and Pottstown Accommodation Trains, at reduced rates.

The following tickets are obtainable only at the office of S. Bradford, Treasurer, No. 227 S. Fourth street, Philadelphia, or of G. A. Nicholls, General Superintendent, Reading.

COMMUTATION TICKETS.

At 25 per cent. discount, between any points desired, for families and firms.

MILEAGE TICKETS.

Good for 2000 miles, between all points, at $52·50 each for families and firms.

SEASON TICKETS.

For three, six, nine, or twelve months, for holders only, to all points at reduced rates.

CLERGYMEN

Residing on the line of the road will be furnished with cards entitling themselves and wives to tickets at half fare.

EXCURSION TICKETS

From Philadelphia to principal stations, good for Saturday, Sunday, and Monday, at reduced fares, to be had only at the Ticket Office, at Thirteenth and Callowhill streets.

FREIGHT.

Goods of all descriptions forwarded to all the above points from the Company's new freight depot, Broad and Willow streets.

FREIGHT TRAINS

Leave Philadelphia daily at 4·35 A. M., 12·30 noon, 5 and 6 P. M., for Reading, Lebanon, Harrisburg, Pottsville, Port Clinton, and all points beyond.

MAILS

Close at the Philadelphia Post Office for all places on the road and its branches at 5 A. M., and for the principal stations only at 2·15 P M.

BAGGAGE.

Dungan's Express will collect baggage for all trains leaving Philadelphia Depot. Orders can be left at No. 225 S Fourth street, or at the Depot, Thirteenth and Callowhill streets.

PHILADELPHIA, WILMINGTON, AND BALTIMORE RAILROAD.—TIME TABLE.—Commencing MONDAY, November 23, 1868.—Trains will leave Depot corner Broad street and Washington avenue, as follows:—

Way-Mail Train at 8·30 A. M. (Sundays excepted), for Baltimore, stopping at all regular stations. Connecting with Delaware Railroad at Wilmington for Crisfield and intermediate stations.

Express Train at 12 M. (Sundays excepted) for Baltimore and Washington, stopping at Wilmington, Perryville, and Havre-de-Grace. Connects at Wilmington with train for New Castle.

Express Train at 4·00 P. M. (Sundays excepted), for Baltimore and Washington, stopping at Chester, Thurlow, Linwood, Claymont, Wilmington, Newport, Stanton, Newark, Elkton, North-East, Charlestown, Perryville, Havre de Grace, Aberdeen, Perryman's, Edgewood, Magnolia, Chase's, and Stemmer's Run.

Night Express at 11·30 P. M. (Daily) for Baltimore and Washington, stopping at Chester, Thurlow, Linwood, Claymont, Wilmington, Newark, Elkton, North-East, Perryville, and Havre de Grace.

Passengers for Fortress Monroe and Norfolk will take the 12·00 M. train.

WILMINGTON TRAINS.

Stopping at all Stations between Philadelphia and Wilmington.

Leave Philadelphia at 11·00 A. M., 2·30, 5·00, and 7·00 P. M. The 5·00 P. M. Train connects with Delaware Railroad for Harrington and intermediate stations.

Leave Wilmington 7·00 and 8·10 A. M., 1·30, 4·15, and 7·00 P. M. The 8·10 A. M. Train will not stop between Chester and Philadelphia. The 7·00 P. M. Train from Wilmington runs daily; all other Accommodation Trains Sundays excepted.

From Baltimore to Philadelphia.—Leave Baltimore 7·25 A. M., Way Mail. 9·35 A. M., Express. 2·25 P. M., Express. 7·25 P. M., Express.

SUNDAY TRAIN FROM BALTIMORE.

Leaves Baltimore at 7·25 P. M., stopping at Magnolia, Perryman's, Aberdeen, Havre de-Grace, Perryville, Charlestown, North-East, Elkton, Newark, Stanton, Newport, Wilmington, Claymont, Linwood, and Chester.

Through tickets to all points West, South, and Southwest may be procured at ticket office, No. 828 Chesnut street, under Continental Hotel, where also State Rooms and Berths in Sleeping Cars can be secured during the day. Persons purchasing tickets at this office can have baggage checked at their residence by the Union Transfer Company.

H. F. KENNEY, Superintendent.

WEST JERSEY RAILROADS.—SPRING ARRANGEMENT.
From foot of MARKET Street (Upper Ferry).
Commencing THURSDAY, April 1, 1869.
TRAINS LEAVE AS FOLLOWS.

For Cape May and stations below Millville, 3·15 P. M.
For Millville, Vineland, and intermediate stations 8·00 A. M., 3·15 P. M.
For Bridgeton, Salem, and way stations 8·00 A. M. and 3·30 P. M.
For Woodbury at 8·00 A. M., 3·15, 3·30, and 6·00 P. M.
Freight train leaves Camden daily at 12 o'clock noon.
Freight received at second covered wharf below Walnut street, daily.
Freight Delivered No. 228 South Delaware avenue.
WILLIAM J. SEWELL
Superintendent.

AUCTION SALES

M. THOMAS & SONS, NOS. 139 AND 141 S. FOURTH STREET.

THURSDAY AND FRIDAY EVENINGS,
April 1st and 2d, at 8 o'clock.
SALE OF OIL PAINTINGS,

Comprising important parts of TWO PRIVATE COLLECTIONS, to be sold at No. 1231 CHESNUT Street. On free exhibition from Wednesday, 17th instant, at the Pennsylvania Academy of Fine Arts.

Works of the following eminent artists are included:—

W. Shayer, Sr.,
Jacobsen,
De Beul,
Birchez,
Merlo,
W. T. Richards,
Paul Weber,
Yewell,
J. D. Smillie,
G. H. Smillie,
Bristol,
Parton,
Young,
Bierham,
E. Moran,
Boutelle,
Woodwell,
Nicholson,
Hamilton,
Blanchard,
Lambdin,
Duche,
Pecrus,
Barland,
Patrois,
De Dreux,
Hilverdink,
Sentag,
Nebig,
Sully, [3 2 19t]
Ramsey,
Bellows,
Fairman,
Brevoort,
T. Moran,
P. Moran,
Joseph John,
Wm. Hart,
Inness,
Mignot,
E. D. Lewis,
Steinicke,
T. Henry Smith,
De Brackeleer,
VanStarkenborgh.

CARD.—The valuable collection of Oil Paintings now on exhibition at the Academy of Fine Arts, will be sold on Thursday and Friday evenings of this week, at 8 o'clock at No. 1231 Chesnut street. Catalogues now ready.

SALE OF REAL ESTATE AND STOCKS,
On Tuesday,
April 6, at 12 o'clock, noon, at the Exchange:—

TERRACE PLACE, GERMANTOWN, handsome 2½ story Stone Residence.
SALEM, N. J., OAK Street—Modern Stone Residence, Stable, and Coach-House.
SEVENTEENTH and SUMMER, N. W. corner—4-story Brick Residence.
BROAD Street, below Locust—Lot 116x9 by 130.
THIRD Street (North), No 1242—Dwelling.
FIFTEENTH Street (South), No. 724—Brick Dwelling.
BROAD Street (South), No. 726—Brick Building and large Lot.
CLARION Street, Nos. 1160, 1162, and 1164—3 two-story Brick Dwellings.
GROUND RENTS—2 each, $45 a year.
LLOYD Street, No. 720—Three-story Brick.
COLORADO Claims and Premises.
TWENTY-FIFTH Ward—Valuable Lots.
FRANKFORD Avenue, No. 1813—Brick Dwelling, Stables, and Office.
ILLINOIS, McLean county—10 Acres.
ILLINOIS, Livingston county—2 Acres.
IOWA, Hamilton county—20 Acres.
MORTGAGES—Two, each $3000.
TWENTY-SECOND and BROWN—Brick Dwelling and Store and Dwelling.
WEBB, No. 708—Brick Dwelling.
SIXTH and MASTER—Store and Dwelling.
TWENTY-FOURTH Street—Brick Dwelling.
LOWER MERION TOWNSHIP—Country Site, 8 acres.
BOHEMIA Place, No. 303—Dwelling.
SOUTH Street, No. 336—Tavern and Dwelling.
APPLE Street—Brick Dwelling.
LEITHGOW Street—Brick Dwelling.
GROUND RENT—$150 a year.
GROUND RENTS—$188 and $84·50.
SPRING GARDEN Street, No. 1908—Residence.
$2000 U. S. Five-twenties, 1865, May and Nov.
12 shares National Bank of North America.
14 shares Kensington National Bank.
200 shares American Button Hole Machine Co.
25 shares Camden and Atlantic Railroad Co.
31 shares Union Mutual Insurance Co.
300 shares Ocean Oil Co.
500 Black Heath Coal Co.
100 shares Pacific and Atlantic Telegraph Co.
500 shares McIlhenny Oil Co.
7 shares National Bank of the Republic. [4 2 3t
50 shares West Branch and Susquehanna Canal Co.

Sale No. 1315 Chesnut street.
SUPERIOR FURNITURE MIRROR, GRAND PIANO-FORTE, HANDSOME VELVET, BRUSSELS, AND OTHER CARPETS, ETC.
On Monday Morning,

April 5, at 10 o'clock, by catalogue, the entire household furniture, comprising superior walnut and mahogany parlor furniture, cottage chamber suits, superior grand piano, French-plate mirror, superior walnut extension table, sideboard, marble top, china and glassware, mattresses feather beds and bedding, handsome velvet, Brussels, and other carpets, kitchen utensils, etc. 4 2 2t

BUNTING, DURBOROW & CO., AUCTIONEERS, Nos. 232 and 234 MARKET Street, corner of Bank street. Successors to John B. Myers & Co.

LARGE SALE OF FRENCH AND OTHER EUROPEAN DRY GOODS, ETC.,
On Monday Morning,
April 5, at 10 o'clock, on four months' credit. 3 30 5t

ALSO,
SPECIAL SALE OF 3000 GROSS LEAD PENCILS, POLYGRADES, CRAYONS, ETC.,

All the genuine article, manufactured by J. W. Guttknecht.

The assortment comprises a full line of these celebrated goods, viz.:—

1000 gross medium and fine quality counting-house and school pencils.

1500 gross medium and fine quality ivory-tip portfolio pencils in all sizes, 4, 5, 6, and 7 inches.

300 gross extra fine polygrades and crayons for drawing, etc.

200 gross assorted carpenter pencils, 7, 8, 9, 10, and 12 inches.

Also, a line of rubber-tip pencils, etc. etc. etc. [4 1 3t

SALE OF 2000 CASES BOOTS SHOES, TRAVELING BAGS, ETC.
On Tuesday Morning, [3 31 5t
April 6, at 10 o'clock, on four months' credit.

SPECIAL SALE OF READY-MADE CLOTHING, PIECE GOODS, ETC., FOR CASH.
On Wednesday Morning.

April 7, at 10 o'clock by order of P. C. Ellmaker, United States Marshal, as messenger, under order of court, being the entire stock of the estate of J. Guthman & Co., bankrupts embracing the usual assortment of goods comprised in the stock of a first-class clothing house. 3 29 8t

ALSO,
All the right, title, and interest of the said J. GUTHMAN & CO. in and to the good-will and fixtures and the unexpired term of lease of store No. 830 Market street, Philadelphia.

LARGE SALE OF BRITISH, FRENCH, GERMAN, AND DOMESTIC DRY GOODS.
On Thursday Morning,
April 8, at 10 o'clock, on four months' credit. 4 2 5t

MARTIN BROTHERS, AUCTIONEERS.—(Lately Salesmen for M. Thomas & Sons.) No. 529 CHESNUT St., rear entrance from Minor.

Sale in Wilmington, Delaware,
ENTIRE MACHINERY OF A BOOT AND SHOE MANUFACTORY, 10 SUPERIOR SEWING MACHINES, KNOX SOLE CUTTER, SPLITTER, McKAY MACHINE, LARGE LOT LASTS, ETC.
On Thursday Afternoon,

April 8, at 2 o'clock precisely, on the premises, No. 116 King street, Wilmington, Del., the entire machinery of a boot and shoe manufactory, including 4 Singer sewing machines, 4 Howe machines, McKay machine and channeller roller, splitter; Knox sole cutter, Levett cylinder, wax thread machine, lot lasts patterns, etc.

May be seen on the day previous to sale. 3 31 7t

Sale at No. 548 North Fortieth street, Mantua
HANDSOME WALNUT FURNITURE, ELEGANT STEINWAY GRAND UPRIGHT PIANO, FRENCH PLATE MIRROR HANDSOME BRUSSELS CARPETS, ETC
On Friday Morning.

9th instant, at 10 o'clock, at No. 548 North Fortieth street, north of Lancaster avenue, Mantua, handsome furniture, including elegant walnut and brocatelle drawing-room suite, centre-table, superior sitting-room and dining-room furniture, superior walnut chamber furniture, elegant rosewood Steinway upright grand piano, fine French plate pier mirror, French china, hair mattresses; 3 large basso reliefs, "Seasons;" handsome Brussels and ingrain carpets, kitchen utensils, etc.

May be seen early on the morning of sale. 4 2 6t

BY B. SCOTT, JR., SCOTT'S ART GALLERY, No. 1020 CHESNUT Street, Philadelphia.

CARD.—The undersigned will give particular attention to Sales at Dwellings of parties removing. Having no place for storage of furniture, it will be to my interest to make clean sales. Other consignments of Merchandise respectfully solicited. 3 3

EXTENSIVE SALE OF A CHOICE COLLECTION OF AMERICAN OIL PAINTINGS
Belonging to the American Art Gallery, New York.
On Wednesday, Thursday, and Friday Evenings,
March 31 and April 1 and 2, at 7½ o'clock, at Scott's Art Gallery, No. 1020 Chesnut street. Now open for exhibition. 3 31 3t

CLARK & EVANS, AUCTIONEERS, NO. 630 CHESNUT Street.

Will sell THIS DAY, Morning and Evening,
A large invoice of Blankets, Bed Spreads, Dry Goods, Cloths, Cassimeres, Hosiery, Stationery, Table and Pocket Cutlery, Notions, etc.
City and country merchants will find bargains.
Terms cash.
Goods packed free of charge 3 29

C. D. McCLEES & CO., AUCTIONEERS, No. 506 MARKET Street.

SALE OF 1000 CASES BOOTS, SHOES, BROGANS, ETC
On Monday Morning,
April 5, at 10 o'clock.
Also, a large line of city-made goods.
N. B. Sales every Monday and Thursday. 4 1 2t

BY PANCOAST & LARGE, AUCTIONEERS No. 239 MARKET Street.

CONSIGNMENTS of American and Imported Dry Goods, Notions, Millinery Goods, and Stocks of Goods solicited. [3 27 6t

FIRST POSITIVE SALE OF STAPLE AND FANCY DRY GOODS, HOSIERY, LINEN AND MILLINERY GOODS, STOCK OF GOODS, ETC.
On Monday Morning.
April 5, commencing at 10 o'clock, comprising about 600 lots seasonable goods, suited to present city and country sales. 4 2 2t

BY LIPPINCOTT, SON & CO., AUCTIONEERS, ASHHURST BUILDING, No. 240 MARKET Street.

KEENAN, SON & CO., AUCTIONEERS No. 112 N. FRONT Street. [1 21

NEW YORKISMS.

From Our Own Correspondent.

NEW YORK, April 2, 1869.

If within the floating population of New York there is drifting a man who possesses more claims to hard-heartedness than any other, that man's name is Dodd, as will be immediately seen by reference to the following paragraph, quoted from the "personal" column of the New York *Herald*. The paragraph runs thus:—"Dodd.—I am well, but we are in affliction, and I long for you, that we may comfort one another. There is a letter for Dodd at the Post Office, New York.—Ma."

This touching advertisement has appeared in the same place, among the personals, four times a week for the last three months. Dodd must be a monstrous hard-hearted fellow; that's the best I can say about him. Various have been the speculations as to whom and what he is. At one time it was thought he was identica with "Tommy Dodd," at another that he was a scion of Dodd's Express, but, considering his long failure to put in an appearence, I am inclined to believe that he is a poor relation of the "Dodd Family Abroad," for whose doings and sayings Mr. Charles Lever is responsible. "Ma's" intentions, on the other hand, appear to be highly commendable. It is interesting to learn that her affliction does not interfere with her health, and the fact that she longs for Dodd, that they may "comfort" one another, certainly places her character in a highly virtuous light. 'Tis a pity about Dodd; I am afraid they will grow tired of keeping that letter at the Post Office.

For all I know, the Davenport Brothers may have tied and untied themselves as far as Philadelphia by the present. They and Mr. Fay, their agent and accomplice, are popularly believed to be the most succesful frauds of the day. They made nearly seventy thousand dollars during the few years they were abroad, and were shown up on several occasions. I do not deny the exceeding cleverness of their performances. The spiritualistic pretenses connected with them are all I object to. After many years incessant practice, it would be a pity if they had not reached a high degree of dexterity, and it certainly is a pity that their musical education was not attended to sooner, for the ghost of a tune is all that their unearthly tintinnabulation results in. When they first came out—I believe it was Palmer, at present of Niblo's Garden, who supervised their *debut*—they had to work much harder than they now do to obtain the same results. Those knots would not come undone, and when finally they did, the brothers would be discovered with abraded wrists, and in a distressing state of perspiration and palpitation. Neither were they so elaborately frilled, diamonded, patent leathered, shaved, shorn, and scented as they now are during the course of their public and private *seances*; and neither was their own or their agent's manner of so decidedly a "bullyish" description. But such is success.

An effort is being made to have the public libraries here open on Sunday. This will be a good offset to having the drinking-places closed. I cannot think there will be much reading done, but the libraries will form a pleasant and harmless gossiping place for the poorer people who work too hard all week to care much about going to church on Sundays. The directors of the Mercantile Library were the first to seriously contemplate this innovation. Cooper Institute may follow, but the Astor, which is the prototype of the old Philadelphia Library in your city, will remain aristocratically exclusive, and confer its full benefits only upon the elect few who happen to be stockholders.

Without doubt, the first of May will do more towards peopling the suburbs than any first of May that has been celebrated for many a year. People who have lived for many years in dear old localities that they are loth to move from, are preparing to say farewell now. Landlords won't come down with the rents, and tenants are equally inflexible about not coming down with the stamps. A house of very moderate size, of eight rooms, certainly not more, and in a location fair and decent, but certainly not stylish, will bring, or, at any rate, *has* brought hitherto $3500 or $4000; and where style and luxury are sought after, rents are "proportionately disproportionate." Long-suffering tenants have decreed, therefore, that the end has come. The green fields of Hoboken and twenty other glittering little suburbs exist; and when you can have new cream and fresh-laid eggs for breakfast every morning, and yet reach your place of business within three-quarters of an hour, life in the suburbs seems endurable after all.

ALI BABA.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

INSECTIVOROUS.

Arrival of a Lot of Sparrows in the City.

Determined, if possible, to avoid a return of that nuisance—the plague of worms—which has visited the city each spring for many years, our authorities some months since took the matter earnestly in hand and set themselves to work to devise ways and means to accomplish their desire. The worms have been fought with every conceivable and known expedient supposed to have any avail in destroying them. Trees have been smeared and scented and rimmed with tar and molasses cups. To no effect. When they bloomed forth in the spring time, together with the leaves appeared the dangling insects. We all know how disastrous, too, in addition to the damage they worked among our shade trees, they were to our patience—not to say our piety. Who has not anathematized them as they swung into his face or crawled around the regions of his ear? It was known all this while, however, that in England the trees were never troubled with them. And why? Simply because on the isles girt by the seas of Britain, swallows, pretty birds, warbling birds, insectivorous birds, in countless myriads, flew, sang, and ate. Now at length the happy idea struck our City Fathers that perhaps those same birds could be imported. No sooner thought on than acted upon. It was determined to send to England for a number of them, to be used as an experiment in our public squares. Appended will be found an interesting account of their procurement in that country and exportation thence. It is taken from the Ashton (England) *Reporter* of March 6, 1869:—

"Many years ago, Mr. John Bardsley, of Portland street, left the land of his birth for the United States, in order to improve his position in life. He was a teacher at St. Peter's Sunday School, and was very well known in the town, especially at the West End. Since that period he has been to America several times, and finally settled down as a master painter in Germantown, Philadelphia. About last Christmas he arrived in Ashton on a visit to his relatives and friends, and while here he has received a commission from the municipal government of Philadelphia to take with him upon his return a large number of sparrows. It appears that there are no American birds which will eat insects, and it is thought that if sparrows can be imported and acclimatized, they will do much towards removing one of the great pests of American agriculturalists and gardeners. They feed upon fruits, grains, and insects, and it is calculated that a pair of sparrows during the time they have to feed their young will destroy on an average 3360 caterpillars a week. The government of Philadelphia having taken the question up in a true American spirit, telegrams were sent through the Atlantic cable to Mr. Bardsley to obtain as many sparrows as he could, regardless of cost. Accordingly he went to work, and in a few days time he obtained more than a thousand birds, the principal portion having been caught in the neighborhood of the Royal Oak, Newton Heath, where a depot was opened. Lads have also been at work in Ashton, and the prices have run from 2½d. to 4d. each sparrow. Last Tuesday forenoon Mr. Bardsley and his brother Frank were two of twenty-three emigrants who left Ashton for Liverpool and the United States, under the auspices of Mr. Samuel Vernon. The sparrows were in 16 cages, each of the latter being about two feet long, eight inches broad, and one foot deep. There would thus be a little over 60 birds in each cage. Great interest was manifested by the passengers who happened to be at the station, and many speculations were afloat as to the number of sparrows which would arrive at their destination. The weight of cages and birds was 4 cwt. When the train arrived at Manchester it was found that a considerable number of sparrows were dead or dying, through the motion of the train having spilled the water they had to drink. The birds thus got wet and starved, and this led to the death of many. At Victoria Station there was even a greater interest felt in the cages than at Ashton, and ladies and gentlemen were anxious to get a peep at them. Thirty birds had died during the night, and upon arriving at Liverpool it was found that seven more had died on the way. On Wednesday the remainder left Liverpool for the States, by the City of Baltimore. The sailors on board the steamer took a deeper interest in that portion of the cargo than they did in any other, and no doubt they will do all they can to preserve the birds on the passage. Among them were a few which were caught by some lads in Ashton about five weeks ago, and since that time they have been kept in a cellar. They were put separate from the others as an experiment, and we understand that they were all alive at Liverpool."

We only have to add to the above that the birds were preserved on the passage, and are now distributed through our public squares. What will be their success?

THE STATE CANALS.

Their Extent, Capital, Debt, Expenses, Receipts, and Operations for 1868.

From the report of the Auditor-General for 1868, on the Railroads, Canals, etc., of the State, we compile the following interesting figures in reference to the Canals of the State for the year 1868:—

	NAME OF COMPANY.	*Authorized Capital.*	*Capital Paid in.*	*Funded and Floating Debt.*	*Cost of Canal and Fixtures.*	*Length in Miles.*	*Boats Owned by the Company.*	*Boats Owned by Private Parties.*	*Value of Real Estate Exclusive of Canal.*	*Tonnage.*	*Expenses.*	*Receipts.*	
1	Delaware and Hudson	....	$14,997,300	$2,081,000	$6,888,185	108	801	238	....	§1,984,088	$473,669	$97,539	1
2	*Delaware Division	$2,400,000	1,633,350	890,000	2,433,350	60	....	1,000	$5,000	....	68,246	222,611	2
3	Erie	1,500,000	64,000	1,373,530	1,437,530	136	11	250	150	220,257	101,485	79,248	3
4	Junction	400,000	398,910	....	300,000	18	2	....	1,500	191,060	16,955	23,673	4
5	Lehigh Coal and Navigation	....	8,739,800	14,004,387	4,455,000	48	590	965	....	2,380,411	137,036	380,455	5
6	Muncy		2,625	100	6,183	¾	....	17	....	21,664	45	198	6
7	Pennsylvania	5,000,000	2,750,000	701,000	....	173	41	0	5,500	810,882	227,633	258,340	7
8	Schuylkill Navigation	....	4,797,185	8,299,131	10,586,399	108	750	150	221,660	1,419,511	156,949	1,162,855	8
9	Susquehanna	1,500,000	2,002,746	2,777,606	4,685,267	45	2	....	45,000	498,586	77,408	166,589	9
10	Union	2,907,850	2,907,850	3,000,000	5,907,850	77½	....	....	12,500	182,110	55,522	60,830	10
11	West Branch and Susquehanna	1,500,000	1,100,000	616,000	....	123	....	....	....	752,132	235,560	257,888	11
12	Wiconisco	60,000	58,925	27,580	500,000	12	....	....	300	73,775	9,000	9,785	12
13	Wyoming Valley	1,350,000	809,000	600,000	2,600,000	64	10	190	....	403,854	73,053	124,895	13
	Totals for 1868	†$16,617,850	$40,252,691	$34,230,315	‡$59,399,763	973¾	147	4,005	$291,610	8,743,280	$1,632,504	$2,853,900	
	Totals for 1867	....	$35,257,156	$25,912,585	$88,660,398	....	....	....	....	7,628,521	$1,601,856	$3,327,920	

* Leased to Lehigh Coal and Navigation Company.

† Exclusive of Delaware and Hudson, Lehigh, Muncy, and Schuylkill Navigation Companies.

‡ Exclusive of Pennsylvania and West Branch and Susquehanna Canals.

§ Lumber not included.

‖ Barrels of salt not included.

GETTING READY.—Mr. Wanamaker very appropriately puts a new dress upon his grand building itself, before starting it upon its mission of dressing so many of the gentlemen and boys of Philadelphia as he hopes to attract to this new enterprise. The brown-stone house, always a beautiful one and much admired, has been in the hands of the painters and paper-hangers and upholsterers for a month past, and for the last few days bales and boxes innumerable, and cart-load after car-load of new goods to stock it with, have been pouring into it, preparatory to opening it on Monday next. It is handsomely carpeted from front to back, has on a clean white face of new paint, is skilfully arranged for the convenience of customers in the various departments, is adorned with the decorations of a beautiful assortment of spring clothing, and, withal, promises to be irresistibly attractive, if only as a place of resort.

The public generally are invited to the "exposition" on Monday next, and an opportunity is to be given at that time for a thorough inspection of the establishment and its contents. Ladies, who have long wished for a place where they might find clothing for their boys that was "just the thing," will be almost as interested as the men or the boys themselves, and every attention has been given to such details as shall contribute to their comfort and satisfaction. One of the best parts of the house, on the first floor, is devoted to their department, and several salesladies as well as salesmen will be in attendance.

THE NUMISMATIC AND ANTIQUARIAN SOCIETY OF PHILADELPHIA.—A stated meeting of this society was held last evening at its new hall, Hon. W. P. Chandler, Vice-President, in the chair.

Letters were read from various distinguished individuals, thanking the society for the honor conferred upon them by election to membership.

Donations were received, among which were the following:—

A Turkish silver coin, from Mr. Henry Phillips, Jr.

London Numismatic Chronicle, from the London Numismatic Society.

Tetons de Manege and Curiosites Numismatiques, from the author, R. Chalais, Brussels.

Memoir of Jared Sparks, by Rev. George E. Ellis, from Mrs. Mary E. Sparks.

The antiquity of the name of Scott, from the author, Martin B. Scott, and many other valuable and interesting relics, etc.

A committee was appointed to revise the order of business of the society, consisting of Mr. Henry M. Phillips, Jr., C. H. Hart, and William Duane.

Very little was transacted except routine business, and at an early hour the society adjourned.

OBITUARY.—At a meeting of the members of the Commercial Exchange Association, held this morning, Major J. A. Blake, Vice-President, was called to the chair, and announced in brief terms the demise of Mr. E. P. Middleton, a member of that body.

The following preamble and resolutions, submitted by Mr. Stephen N. Winslow, were unanimously adopted:—

Whereas, The inscrutable rulings of an all-wise Providence have again removed from our midst another member in the person of E. P. Middleton, therefore

Resolved, That in the decease of Mr. Middleton the Commercial Exchange has lost a worthy member, and the business community one whose life has been characterized by energy, industry, and unswerving integrity.

Resolved, That a copy of the above preamble and resolutions be presented to his afflicted relatives, and that a committee of five be appointed to make arrangements for our attendance at his funeral.

Messrs. P. B. Mingle, H. C. Kennedy, John P. Barkson, Jos. W. Miller, and A. J. Catherwood were appointed on the committee.

FOUND OPEN.—Last night nine houses in the Ninth Police District were found open.

INQUEST.

Coroner's Investigation into the Circumstances Attending the Death of Casper Weiss.

This morning at 11 o'clock Coroner Daniels held an inquest upon the body of Casper Weiss, who died on Wednesday last at the German Hospital from injuries received in an assault upon him by other parties on the 6th ult. The following evidence was elicited:—

August Born sworn—Live northeast corner Twenty-first and Thompson streets; on Saturday evening, March 6, Mr. George Droll came into my place and told me that he had got into a fight in Mr. Heick's house; he said he got a stick and whipped the man he was fighting with.

Frederick Sheick sworn—Live at Thirty-first and Thompson streets; was in Born's house that evening; one of my drivers, Frederick Bower, came and told me that one of my men had got killed; that four persons brought the man home, Casper Weiss; he sent for a doctor; the doctor told us to send the deceased to the Hospital; when I went back to Born's place I saw Droll there; he told me, "I have just licked one of your men;" I asked him for what reason; he said that the deceased had done something to him he did not like; that he then got a piece of wood and licked him; that if he did not kill him it was not his fault.

John Horlacher sworn—Am working at Walter's brewery, in Thompson between 32d and 33d streets; came in to supper in March on a Saturday; myself and Droll came in together; after supper we throwed dice for something to drink, and the deceased entered; Droll said "Whoever enters the room should treat;" the deceased became excited against Droll and said 'I want to fight you;" I interfered in behalf of Droll, and the deceased said, "If you interfere I will lick you;" the deceased took hold of Droll and knocked his head against the wall; Droll said, "I don't want to fight; we have worked together at Bartol's and don't want any dispute;" myself and Cornelius Bowman placed ourselves against the bar, and I lighted my cigar, and Droll left the tavern to go home: the deceased immediately followed him out; I went out to get the deceased back, and told him "he ought to be ashamed of himself to try to get up a fight;" the deceased said, "I'll show him something to fight a Swiss;" the deceased went across to James Keller's tavern, because Droll generally went over there, and the deceased made the expression, "I will fight him;" I saw a man sitting at the window of Keller's tavern, but could not distinguish who it was; the deceased went over; I went into the house, and it was only a few moments before my attention was called to a fight; I did not go out; I did not see who was fighting; I helped to carry the deceased home; afterwards Droll and I went home together; Droll said to me he hoped the man would not die; he didn't say that he struck him.

Cornelius Bowman sworn—Live at Thirty-first and Master streets; I was at the tavern of Jacob Heick on Saturday, the 6th day of March; Joseph Droll was in the same place; the deceased came in. (Here the witness corroborated the testimony of the foregoing witness.)

Jacob Heick sworn—Droll and the deceased both boarded in my house; after supper the deceased went out, and was away for half an hour; we were playing dice; afterwards the deceased came in and asked Droll to treat; Droll said, "No, the man who came in last must treat;" Droll sat down with his back towards the wall; the deceased sat down facing him; the deceased said, "Don't push my chair;" the deceased got up and commenced the fight with Droll; he pushed him against the wall several times; Droll said, "I don't want to fight;" the deceased then wanted to fight in the street; a short time after this Droll went out, and the deceased followed him; a short time afterwards I heard striking; I opened the door and saw the deceased lying on the pavement; when I opened the door I saw Droll run away; I did not see him strike; the next morning he found a stick across the street; it was about three feet long, an inch and a half thick; saw no person else outside.

Jacob Baltz sworn—Live at Thirty-first and Thompson streets. Witness here corroborated the foregoing testimony as to the beginning of the fight, and said that afterwards he met Droll, who told him:—"I hit one of your men, Casper Weiss, and if I did not kill him it was not my fault;" the deceased was afterwards sent to the hospital; afterwards he came to me and asked me, "Is the man not dead yet?" he asked the same question at my brew-house the next morning; the deceased was a quiet, inoffensive man.

Charles Engel sworn—Corroborated the foregoing testimony, and said that Droll had told him he had done the beating with a stick.

Dr. Shapleigh testified that he made a post mortem examination of the body of the deceased; that he found three wounds on the head; all partially healed; the bone of the skull was fractured, greatly fractured; the membranes of the brain were much inflamed; the deceased came to his death from inflammation of the brain produced by the blows.

The jury rendered the following verdict:—

That the said Casper Weiss came to his death from violence (blows on the head) at the hands of Joseph Droll, on the evening of March 6, 1869, at Thirty-first and Jefferson streets.

A CAMDEN HORROR.

Infliction of a Serious Wound by a Father upon his Son.

In the basement of a house at Third and Spruce streets, in the South ward of Camden, has resided for some time past an old man, John Diehl by name, and seventy years of age, who served his country during the late war in the ranks of the 4th Regiment of New Jersey Volunteers, and since his discharge has literally picked up a precarious livelihood by gathering rags, bones, and other refuse of the streets, eked out by a trifle of a pension from the Government. Several years ago Diehl parted from his wife, and as the children pronounced in favor of their mother, they have had frequent quarrels with their father on the subject.

On Wednesday evening, Diehl and one of his sons, named Christopher, encountered each other in a lager beer saloon, which they left in company. Walking together for some distance, they finally reached the corner of Fourth and Cherry streets, in Camden, when the old man drew a murderous-looking pocket knife, with a four-inch blade, and with this instrument he inflicted in the abdomen of his son a wound of such a serious character that the bowels protruded, and a portion of them fell to the ground. In this frightful condition the unfortunate son was found by some passers-by, a few minutes after the occurrence, and removed to his home, and medical aid called in. After great difficulty, the bowels were replaced, and life still hung by a slender thread, although his condition was extremely critical.

It is probable that the two had been indulging in a quarrel about family matters, although the son stated that he was assisting his father home, and that the stabbing was done without provocation. The father, however, when arrested, declared that his son was about to stab him, and that he was obliged to use the knife as he did in self-defense.

Christopher Diehl, the wounded man, who is about thirty years of age, was reported to be much better this morning, and it may be that he will yet recover.

COUNTRYMAN SWINDLED.—This morning, Mr. William Harris, of Sussex county, Del., arrived in this city by the steamer Felton, and forthwith proceeded to the Detectives' Office, where he made complaint of having been swindled out of $70. On the boat he formed the acquaintance of a genteel-looking young man, who represented to him that he had a bill of $70 to pay, and desired the loan of that amount, as he had nothing but gold in his possession. Mr. Harris kindly handed him $70, receiving as security what he believed to be seven $10 gold pieces. On the landing of the boat the new-formed acquaintance suddenly disappeared, and Mr. Harris discovered that he had been swindled, the pieces in his possession being of no value whatever, and only imitations.

ARREST OF A PICKPOCKET.—George W. Hall was arrested at Tenth and Morgan streets yesterday, for robbing Mr. Samuel Reese of a pocket-book containing $50. The latter discovered his loss while riding in a Union car at Ninth and Callowhill streets, and suspected Hall, who stood by, of the theft. Hall ran, and being pursued by Officers Dautrechy and Lare, was captured at the locality above mentioned. He was committed by Alderman Massey.

PAINTINGS.—The closing sale of paintings, medallions, etc., from the American Art Gallery, New York, takes place at Scott's Gallery, No. 1020 Chesnut street, this evening at 7½ o'clock.

PENSIONS.—W. H. Forbes, the recently-appointed United States Invalid Pension Agent, has located his office at No. 718 Sansom street, and proposes to commence paying pensions about the 15th instant.

ASSAULTING AN OFFICER.—Patrick Shurlock attacked Officer Morrow at Tenth and Shippen streets last night. He was arrested by the officer, and committed by Alderman Bonsall.

THE HORROR.

Conclusion of the Coroner's Investigation into the Blackstone Tragedy.

At noon to-day Coroner Daniels resumed his investigation into the circumstances attending the death of the members of the Blackstone family. The following additional testimony was elicited:—

A. C. Funston sworn—Live at No. 1848 Sepviva street; was a partner of Mr. Blackstone; saw him the last time on Saturday evening about half-past six o'clock; I next saw him at the undertaker's; I had no reason to suspect him insane; he was melancholy, depressed; there was a little trouble in business, but amounted to nothing; there was no fear of our breaking; I never saw him excited; he was of a nervous temperament, though; the last two weeks he acted strangely; he used to follow me into the work shop, and sit on the bench staring wildly at me; he would take a chisel and put it on his hand; I did not consider it at the time very strange conduct, but now suppose that he meant to do with me what he did with his family; he would come down early in the morning, and stand waiting for me on the corner.

Mr. Funston here reported the same circumstances already published in THE TELEGRAPH.

Henry Van Herst sworn—Found the coat and hat of Mr. Blackstone overboard; found the handkerchief with the name "Blackstone" in the corner; was told that a man was overboard by the engineer of a New York boat who saw him jump in; I ran to the place with a boat hook, but before I could reach him he had gone under; he did not come up; he took off his hat and coat first and threw them overboard before he leaped in.

William Grimes sworn—Am a Harbor Policeman; was told by lieutenant that a man was drowned at Chesnut street wharf; we got him out on Tuesday afternoon; we got him out with grapnels.

Samuel Denard sworn—Was one of the boat's crew that got Mr. Blackstone from the water.

(Corroborated the testimony of Officer Grimes.)

Mr. McMurray sworn—Live next door to the Blackstone house; about 6 o'clock on Monday morning I and my wife heard a noise like the chopping of wood next door, in the kitchen; we heard no cries at all; never thought that Mr. Blackstone was out of his mind, but he appeared to be a great deal worried; the noise sounded like chopping with a hatchet; we heard the plates on the range rattle; had I supposed what was going on I would have gone in, and might have met the same fate.

Harbor Policemen William Nesbitt was sworn and corroborated the testimony of the preceding officers.

Dr. Shapleigh made a post-mortem examination of the body of Mr. Blackstone, and testified that it presented the appearance of other drowned bodies, except having a very distressed look.

The jury rendered the following verdict:—That the said Isabella E. Blackstone, Lee Blackstone, and Catharine Blackstone came to their death from violence, viz., blows on the head and wounds of the throat, inflicted at the hands of James L. Blackstone, the husband and father, while laboring under temporary insanity, on Monday morning, March 29th, 1869, at No. 815 Judson street. And that the said James L. Blackstone came to his death from suicide by drowning, March 29th, 1869, at Chesnut street wharf, while laboring under temporary insanity.

ROBBERY.—Last night an entrance was effected into the store No. 109 Market street, occupied on the first floor by Mr. John Middleton as a liquor store, and on the second as a spice manufactory. The thieves carried off a few bottles of wine and left behind a brace and bit and chisel.

IMPLICATED IN A THEFT.—Elizabeth Brown was arrested yesterday for complicity with one Deborah Mack in the theft of $200 from a countryman who found his way into the house of the latter. Elizabeth was committed in default of $2000 bail by Alderman Carpenter.

CIGAR STORE ROBBERY.—Last night the cigar store of George Eckert, in Fifth street, below Chesnut, was entered by thieves, who had packed up a lot of cigars and tobacco ready for removal. They must have been frightened off, as they left the property behind.

RESCUED.—Henry Richards was rescued from drowning at 2 o'clock this morning. He was taken out of Pine street dock by Harbor Policeman Dennard.

FOUND.—The boy named J. R. Pfouts, who has been missing from his home at Jersey Shore for some time past, was yesterday found in this city.

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We are now receiving a very large stock of NEW GOODS for
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FOR SALE—A NEW AND THOROUGHLY well-built and convenient COTTAGE, finished in good style; with all modern conveniences, on Fisher's lane, Germantown, three minutes' walk from station. WM. H. BACON,
4 1 6t* No. 317 WALNUT Street.

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GERMANTOWN PROPERTY TO LET.—A large modern built house, tenant-house, coach-house, and five acres of land, handsomely laid out walks and garden; within two minutes' walk of Duy's Lane Station. Apply to J. ARMSTRONG. 3 31 12t*

TO RENT—AN OFFICE SUITABLE FOR A physician or a lawyer, with or without board, at No. 132 GIRARD Street. 3 1 t

THIRD EDITION

WASHINGTON.

The Whisky Tax Bill—Discussion on the Measure Redistributing the National Currency.

The Command of the First Military District—Interesting Intelligence from Cuba.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

Whisky in Bond.

Commissioner Delano was before the Senate Finance Committee to-day, and made a long argument in favor of extending the time one year for the payment of the tax on whisky in bond. The committee, without coming to any conclusion, adjourned until this afternoon, when they will resume its consideration.

The Currency Redistribution.

Comptroller of the Currency Hubbard appeared before the Banking Committee to-day and submitted an exhibit of the workings of the fourth section of the bill redistributing the circulation among the States. Only three States will be affected by it, Massachusetts, Connecticut, and Rhode Island. The first-named State loses nearly nineteen millions of circulation, the second three millions, and the third four millions. The cities of Boston, New York, and Baltimore will lose a total of three and a quarter millions circulation. The committee postponed further consideration of the subject till to-morrow.

Pacific Railroad Bonds.

The House Pacific Railroad Committee had a short session to day, relative to the issue of bonds to the Central Pacific, and postponed the meeting until Tuesday next, in order to have all the evidence printed.

Despatch to the Associated Press.

Army Paymasters.

WASHINGTON, April 2.—Paymaster Edward May has been ordered to duty as Paymaster at New York, relieving Paymaster J. C. Eldridge. Paymaster Edwin Stewart has been ordered to duty at Washington, D. C., relieving C. C. Jackson. Paymaster Thomas H. Looker has been ordered to duty at Baltimore, relieving E. T. Dunn. Paymaster Francis H. Swann has been ordered to duty as storekeeper at the Naval Academy, relieving G. E. Thornton. The above orders take effect on the first of May next.

The paymasters relieved will settle their accounts with the Government preparatory to being ordered on other service.

The following officers are relieved from duty in the Freedmen's Bureau, and ordered to join the 43d U. S. Infantry Veteran Reserves:—Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel R. E. Johnson, and Brevet Captain A. Benson Brown.

The resignation of Second Lieutenant Leander Hawes, 1st Artillery, has been accepted.

Commander of the 1st Military District.

By direction of the President, Brevet Major-General A. T. Webb has been assigned to the command of the First Military District, according to his brevet rank of Major-General, until the arrival of General Canby to relieve him. General Webb will repair to Richmond without delay.

Naval Orders.

Commander C. C. Carpenter has been detached from duty at Portsmouth, N. H., Navy Yard, and Lieutenant-Commander A. F. Crossman ordered to that station.

The Pacific Railroad.

The House Committee on the Pacific Railroad, at their session this morning, received the rest of the papers required from the Treasury Department as relating to the recent issuance of bonds to the Central Pacific Railroad Company. Several documents were read in evidence on both sides, and the committee then adjourned until next Tuesday to allow time for printing all the voluminous evidence for their use.

The session of the Committee on Banking and Currency was mainly occupied in listening to the statements of the Comptroller of the Currency, and no action was reached.

The Committee on Elections had under consideration the contested South Carolina election cases.

Advices from Admiral Hoff.

The Navy Department to-day received several despatches from Rear Admiral Hoff, commanding the North Atlantic squadron. They are dated Key West, 26th ult. He reports that on Sunday, the 21st ult., Havana was the scene of much excitement, caused by the departure of 250 political prisoners for Fernando Po. There was a great concourse of persons witnessing their departure, the volunteers having to keep the crowds back. One of the soldiers ordered a citizen to stand back, which he could not do in consequence of the pressure behind him. Words ensued, and the soldier fired on him, killing him instantly. A police officer demanded why this was done. A discussion followed, and he was also killed. Several arrests were made, one for shouting "Viva Cespedes," and another for having a Cuban flag in his possession. Both were tried, condemned, and shot the same day. The transports with the prisoners sailed in the afternoon. Admiral Hoff encloses extracts from Nassau papers relative to the arrival of one of the Peruvian monitors at Ragged Island with the survivors of the wreck of her convoy. The ram, while on the way from Key West with a vessel in tow, parted the hawser which connected them, and while endeavoring to make fast again, steamed into the vessel and sunk her. Seven lives were lost. The whereabouts of the other Peruvian ram was unknown.

A proclamation was issued on the 24th, by the Captain General of Cuba, relative to blockade runners, or vessels seized in Spanish waters, or upon the free seas near the island with men, arms and ammunition, or materials that may in any way contribute to promote or ferment the insurrection in the Province, whatever may be the point of their proceedure and destination, and after previous examination of their papers and registers, they will, in effect, be considered as enemies to our territory and treated as pirates. In accordance with the ordinance of the Navy, all persons that shall be apprehended in such vessels will be immediately shot.

THE STATE LEGISLATURE.

House of Representatives.

HARRISBURG, April 2.

Mr. Brown, of Huntingdon, introduced an act to provide for the payment of the claim of a certain George Tyler for damages sustained to his property from our own troops. Referred to the Committee on Ways and Means.

The House bill imposing a tax of one per cent. upon the par value of capital stock of State and national banks, and directing the cashiers to make the collections, came up. This of course dispenses with the present bank assessors after 1870.

Mr. Nicholson moved to amend by also placing the tax on capital stock and profits. Agreed to.

It was held that under the existing laws the bank assessors actually received seven per cent. for collecting. The bill was passed.

Mr. Josephs, from the Railroad Committee, reported negatively on an act compelling all railroad companies whose lines run through Philadelphia to sell tickets to and from the city. The Camden and Amboy and Philadelphia, Wilmington and Baltimore Railroad Companies, which this bill was intended to reach, have already agreed to sell such tickets.

The following bills were also reported negatively; this is considered equivalent to a defeat:—

Making a subsidy for a steamship line from Philadelphia to Bremen.

Limiting the lien of mortgages to three years.

Requiring all practitioners of medicine to be graduates of some medical college.

Mr. Strang called up the Senate bill, making the writ of appeal to the Supreme Court, in case of conviction of murder in the first degree, a case of right, and not merely on the opinion of the Attorney General. Passed.

Sale of College Land Scrip.

WILMINGTON, Del., April 2.—Ninety thousand acres of college land scrip belonging to the State of Delaware were sold yesterday at Dover, by public auction, to G. F. Lewis, of Cleveland, Ohio, for $80,000.

Reduction of Wages at Portsmouth Navy Yard.

PORTSMOUTH, N. H., April 2.—Orders have been received at the Navy Yard reducing the wages of all per diem, workmen and clerks, 20 per cent. from last month's rates.

FOURTH EDITION

FROM THE CAPITAL.

William A. Barnes to be Collector of Internal Revenue for the First District of Pennsylvania.

Shocking Disaster in England.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

The Internal Revenue Collectorship of Philadelphia.

WASHINGTON, April 2.—William A. Barnes, suggested by Senators Cameron and Scott for Collector of Internal Revenue for the First District of Pennsylvania, has signified his willingness to accept the place, and Mr. Delano has accordingly sent his name to the White House.

The Eight Hour Law.

A deputation is here from the Philadelphia Navy Yard to protest against the decision of the Attorney-General that they shall only be paid for eight hours' work. They have not yet been able to see the Secretary of the Navy.

DISASTER.

A Train Runs off an Embankment—Nine Persons Killed.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

HARTFORD, CONN., April 2.—The New York express train for Boston on the Hartford, New Haven, and Boston road, which passed through here this morning about 12 o'clock, heavily loaded with Boston passengers, has met with a serious accident about ten miles north of this city, and an engine has just arrived here from the wreck for surgeons and nurses. The full extent of the disaster is not yet fully known, but, so far as reported, nine persons were killed instantly and a number badly bruised. Three coaches are down the embankment and badly broken up.

[SECOND DISPATCH.]

3 P. M.—The railroad accident proves to be not so serious as at first reported. Although many passengers were seriously injured, some it is feared fatally, none were killed outright. Names of the passengers hurt not yet reported.

FOREIGN.

By Atlantic Cable.

Another Dreadful Colliery Explosion.

LONDON, April 2.—The political news to-day is unimportant.

Another dreadful colliery explosion occurred yesterday at the Arley Colliery in Lancashire. Twenty-eight persons were killed outright, and many others were badly injured.

The Trouble at Gettysburg.

GETTYSBURG, April 2.—No action has yet been taken by the Gettysburg Spring Company in reply to the forcible re-entry of the owner and his pronunciamento announcing the abrogation of the lease for breach of contract. The premises are still held by the employes of the owner during the day and by watchmen during the night.

Stock Quotations by Telegraph—3 P. M.

Glendinning, Davis & Co. report through their New York house the following:—

N. Y. Cent. R.	160¼	Clev. and Tol. R.R.	96¾
N. Y. and Erie R.	33¾	Toledo & Wabash	69
Ph. and Rea. R.	91	Mil. & St. Paul com.	71¾
Mich. Southern	95¾	Mil. & St. Paul prf	79¾
Clev. & Pittsb'g R.	86¼	Adams Express	58
Chi. and N.W. com	83¼	Wells, Fargo Exp.	30¾
Chi. and N.W. pref.	93¼	United States Exp.	56
Chi. and R. I. R.	127¼	Tenn. 6s, new	64
Pitts. & F. W.	123	Gold	131⅝
Pacific Mail S. Co.	89¾	Market unsettled.	
West. Union Tel.	39		

PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES.

Reported by De Haven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third street

BETWEEN BOARDS.

$1000 Leh 6s, G.l..ls.	92¾	100 sh Penna RR.	58⅞
$4000 Pa 6s, 1 ser	103	27 do	58⅞
$4000 Leh V R old bs.	95¾	160 do	59
9 sh Norrist'n	67	18 do	58⅞
38 sh Read R...lt.	45¾	100 do...s3&flat.	58⅞
27 do	45¾	12 do	59
100 sh Read...b60	45¾	100 do	59
95 sh Mor C P. Mon.	67½	100 do...s10	59
3 sh C & Am	123	124 sh Leh V R	54½
3 do	123	100 sh Phil & E.b30wn	26½

SECOND BOARD.

$500 City 6s, New	100½	100 sh Penna R	59½
5 sh Cam & Am	123	30 do	59½
10 sh Mech Bk	30½	100 do...b5	59½
100 sh Leh V R	54½	18 do...85wn	59½

The Darien Canal.

The Panama *Chronicle* has the following:—

It will create no surprise to find that the Darien Canal treaty has been rejected by the Senate of Bogota, and consequently the matter stands precisely where it did before the treaty was framed. The necessity for the canal, however, increases daily with the advance of time, and, sooner or later, the mammoth work will be entered upon despite diplomatic difficulties which for the moment may appear. The Senate of Colombia considers that as the territory through which it is contemplated to cut the canal is Columbian property, the advantages to result to this republic should be greater than those which were promised by the rejected treaty. What Colombia would desire it is difficult to see. The glory of the enterprise never can be hers—she possesses neither the talent, the energy, nor the means of engaging in it, and therefore no limited considerations of selfishness and petty nationalism will be allowed to interfere with the prosecution of a project which the exigencies of the world demand.

Having rejected the propositions to which the United States of America became a party, it is now for this republic to submit propositions for the consideration of that Government.

A Daring Aeronaut.

Mons. A. Chevalier, the distinguished aeronaut, who lately arrived in New York for the purpose of making a balloon voyage hence to Europe, has leased Landmann's Park, Sixty-seventh street and Third avenue, in that city, where he will make several ascents during the next two months, prior to his departure on his great transatlantic voyage, which will be on the 31st of July. More than one hundred applications have been received by M. Chevalier from persons desirous to accompany him on his perilous trip. The price fixed for the passage is $250, and not all who offer themselves at that price will be accepted by the professor as *compagnons de voyage*, as he wishes to take with him only such persons as are capable, through mental and physical qualifications, of assisting him in his scientific observations, for the sake of which, chiefly, the daring project is undertaken.

DIED.

For additional Deaths see Fifth Page.

TIDDY.—At Staten Island, New York, on the 1st instant, DILLIE L., wife of Richard S. Tiddy, of North Carolina, and youngest daughter of the late Richard Penn Smith, Esq., of this city.

Due notice of the funeral will be given. ***

WEST.—At Chester, on Fifth-day afternoon, 4th month, 1st, 1869, KEZIAH WEST, relict of the late Samuel West, in the 79th year of her age.

Her relatives and friends and those of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, without further notice, from the residence of her son, John G. Fyer, in Chester, on Second-day next, the 5th instant. To meet at the house at 2 o'clock P. M. Interment at Chester Rural Cemetery. **

RODGERS' AND WOSTENHOLM'S POCKET KNIVES, Pearl and Stag Handles, of beautiful finish. RODGERS' and WADE & BUTCHER'S RAZORS, and the celebrated LECOULTRE RAZOR SCISSORS of the finest quality.
Razors, Knives, Scissors, and Table Cutlery Ground and Polished, at P. MADEIRA'S, No. 115 S. TENTH Street, below Chesnut.

DR. F. GIRARD, VETERINARY SURGEON, treats all diseases of horses and cattle, and all surgical operations, with efficient accommodations for horses at his Infirmary, No. 990 MARSHALL Street, above Poplar.